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Pacelli Named Pope at Rome On Third Vote

Papal Secretary of State to Pius XI will be known as Pius XII—Traditions broken.

The News

VATICAN CITY, March 2 (AP)—Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli today was elected 262nd Pope of the Roman Catholic Church on his 63rd birthday and assumed the name of Pius XII.

The name was assumed in recognition of his succession to Pius XI, to whom he was Papal Secretary of State.

The election of the Italian Cardinal on the third ballot of the first day of the conclave's voting was without precedent in the modern history of the Church.

Not since 1623, when Benedict XV was chosen, has a conclave acted so promptly.

The date of the coronation will be announced later.

The election of Pope Pius XII broke another tradition in that rarely has a Secretary of State to the preceding Pope been elevated to the Papal seat.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Issues of deep moment for the world as a whole are veiled in the smoke that bore up the chimney of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City today the news that a new Pope had been elected.

The new Pontiff is not merely the religious head of a community claiming some 330,000,000 adherents; he is also temporal ruler of the Vatican State with diplomatic representatives in many countries and an influence commensurate both with the number and wide diffusion of his followers.

In fact, whether he is or is not politically-minded himself the Pope merely by virtue of his position exercises political influence of primary importance to and in every country in the world.

The Cardinals of the Sacred College who took part in the election can be classified broadly into the pastorally-minded and the politically-minded and those in whom these two main characteristics are more or less equally mingled. The first group are primarily interested in the moral welfare of their vast flock of many nationalities; and the second in maintaining the influence of their Church. The politically-minded can again be roughly subdivided into those whose leanings are in the main toward democracy and those who sympathize with totalitarianism.

To some extent the alignment of political thought coincides with the great monastic groupings of the Roman Church. Thus there has been a more friendly atmosphere to authoritarianism among the Benedictines than among the Dominicans who tend to favor democracy. The attitude of the Jesuits is less easy to estimate. They began by wholeheartedly supporting General Franco, but there have been reports that Insurgent policy under his direction has not been so much to their liking as they could have wished.

Duce's Role Undisclosed

An important unknown quantity in the election has been the part played by Signor Mussolini. Technically, he has no claim to be heard, especially since the signing of the Lateran Treaty of 1929 which ended the feud between the Italian Government and the Pope over the former's seizure of the Papal States when Italy was consolidated in 1870. But there are many reasons for regarding his influence as highly important.

Up to the date of the election of Pius X in 1903 the Emperor of Austria could veto the choice of a Pope and he used the traditional influence in that year to prevent the choice falling on Cardinal Rampolla who as Vatican Secretary of State had pursued an anti-Austrian and pro-French policy. The right was abolished by Pope Pius X immediately afterward. Any attempt to revive it would inevitably arouse an outcry throughout the Roman Catholic world. But, on the other hand, there has been evidence in the Italian press and elsewhere of efforts to use the preponderance of Italian votes in the Sacred College to shepherd votes toward a candidate favorable to Fascism.

The Lateran Treaty made the Vatican City an independent State with 100 acres of territory complete with railway and radio stations, airport, police force, its own currency and stamps, and even an outlet on the sea. Thanks to the same Treaty, the Sovereign Pontiff also has a capital sum of 750,000,000 lire in cash (about $40,000,000) and a further 1,000,000,000 lire in Italian State bonds placed at his disposal—sufficient to enable him to cover all administrative costs of his State estimated at $2,000,000 a year, without receiving any contributions from his followers.

Under Pope Pius XI temporal relations with other self-governing States were whenever possible conducted by means of "Concordats" de-

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British Urge Fascists to Halt Arms; Franco Asks Italians to Quit Spain

French Foreign Minister reports call of Franco to Italy, and own stand against land grants.

Zetland says British are more than willing to hold arms conference with totalitarians.

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco has asked Premier Mussolini to withdraw his troops from Nationalist Spain, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet yesterday told a closed meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Committee members said M. Bonnet's disclosure came in a report on France's foreign relations in which he spoke of France's determination not to give any ground in facing Italy's demands on its empire.

Meanwhile, France called Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, veteran leader of the World War, back to service today to become its first Ambassador to Nationalist Spain.

The appointment was announced after a Cabinet meeting at the Elysée Palace.

The Marshal's appointment was understood to be for an extraordinary three-month mission to cover the closing phase of the Spanish war. It was believed he would be succeeded by a career diplomat.

Marshal Pétain, an old acquaintance of Generalissimo Franco, both in Morocco and in the French Military Academy, was counted on to form close contacts with the Nationalists and the military figures of the Burgos Government.

His major task, however, will be to press French demands for withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain.

General Franco's request that his review of Italian troops at Barcelona last week be their last appearance in Spain already had been transmitted to Rome by Gen. Gastone Gambara, Italian commander in Spain, M. Bonnet told the committee in his report.

On Feb. 22, the Duce sent General Franco a formal greeting promising that "Italian legionnaires are at your orders until final victory."

The message was sent the day after General Franco had reviewed Italian and Spanish Nationalist troops at Barcelona, on which occasion he sent Premier Mussolini his "enthusiastic greetings."

Pressure to End War

The Foreign Minister said certain Italian circles appeared to desire a prolongation of the warfare in Spain in the hope that an excuse would be provided for keeping Italian troops there.

Therefore Britain and France were doing their best to bring the war to an end, he asserted.

Members of the Committee said this meant that London and Paris were trying to persuade Premier Juan Negrin to surrender the Madrid-Valencia zone immediately.

To soften Senor Negrin's resistance, the Foreign Minister was reported to have said that France and Britain had obtained a promise from General Franco that he would not strictly apply the "law of responsibilities" governing trial and punishment of Republican Government leaders.

Indicating the earnestness with which France opposes Italian ambitions in Africa, M. Bonnet said French reinforcements had been sent to Tunisia to meet Italy's increased forces in Libya.

At Marseilles an unstated number of fighting planes from the sixth air squadron at Chartres in Northwestern France were loaded aboard the plane carrier Commandante Teste which has left for Algeria.

Navy orders also showed that the French cruiser Jean de Vienne has left its Toulon base for Casablanca.

Polish Ties Reaffirmed

On other phases of French foreign policy M. Bonnet told the Deputies that French influence had greatly increased in the Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Poland.

The French were understood to have agreed further that Nationalist agents might seize all Spanish vessels in French ports, even if their home port still was in Republican hands.

The French admittedly were seeking a Republican surrender, hoping thereby to force a quick withdrawal of Italian troops which helped General Franco in the civil war—the first step in the French program to curtail Italian influence in Spain.

Spanish Presidency assumed by head of Loyalist Cortes: Page 2.

By a Staff Artist

Marshal Henri Pétain
(Above) Paris Ambassador to Franco Government

Diego Martinez Barrios
(Below) Acting President of Loyalist Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—A fervent appeal to the totalitarian leaders to come to the conference table instead of piling up armaments, and a promise that such a move would find Britain "more willing" to discuss problems with them, was voiced by the Marquis of Zetland, Secretary for India, speaking at Liverpool yesterday.

"Articles in the newspapers of Berlin and Rome have been inveighing against the democracies for rearming," he said. "What an interesting coincidence that Rome and Berlin should be struck with the same thought at the same time! A writer in the Frankfurter Zeitung observes that 'People in London believe they can fight us with our own weapons and beat us.'

"We do believe that. But the last thing in the world we desire is to be driven to demonstrate the truth of our belief. And let me make this clear beyond all possibility of doubt: Germany has it within her power to bring this insane race in armaments to an end by the simple expedient of crying halt to her own feverish concentration on rearmament. She wants equality. Well, so do we. She will find us willing to discuss with her at a conference table all such matters as are of common concern to our respective countries. What she will not find us prepared to do is to meet her with our hands tied behind our back while she holds a loaded pistol in her hand.

"The outlook is not wholly dark. Let the Governments of the totalitarian States take their courage in both hands and set their feet on the road along which the Prime Minister has already gone more than half way to meet them, and the peoples of the earth may yet see the darkness of night dispelled by the dawn."

The Marquis also lauded the voluntary basis, whereby, in collaboration with industry, the Government had set up a vast organization for supplying equipment for defense "second to that of no other nation." "Our strength is increasing daily," he added, and though Britain hasn't the smallest wish to attack anybody, "she will hit back hard" if attacked.

There are people abroad, he continued, who, while admitting the magnitude of the British rearmament program, took comfort from the theory that the voluntary system would not give the necessary man power to make the program effective. "I believe this to be a profound misreading of the British character," he declared.

A Bow to Russia

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain met today with his Cabinet after giving what was interpreted as his personal support to British bids for the friendship of Soviet Russia.

The Prime Minister yesterday attended a diplomatic reception at the Russian Embassy, given by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador. It was the first time in several years that a British Prime Minister had accepted such hospitality.

Burden of Tax Savings Is Put On Local Units

Taxpayers' Federation finds cities and towns by economies can do more than State.

Massachusetts Mayors and Selectmen, in a statement released by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, were called upon today to carry economy into their own communities and were urged not to direct their entire budget-paring efforts toward state government.

As the result of a survey of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's two-year budget, calling for the expenditure of $95,000,000 in each of the years 1939 and 1940, the Federation contended municipal economy would lower tax rates more sharply than similar reductions in the state budget.

Breaking down the budget, the Federation showed that the general fund budget for 1939, that is for expenditures outside the so-called highway fund, totals $60,282,000, including the usual reserve for a supplementary budget. This figure is $6,059,000 higher than similar appropriations for 1938 under former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Welfare Demands Heavy

"Two items alone account for $5,850,000 of this increase, both completely beyond the control of the present administration," the Federation found. "An additional $4,775,000 is required for reimbursements to cities and towns, chiefly for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and temporary aid to state welfare cases; and general fund debt and interest charges have increased $1,077,000 this year, due to the authorization of a general fund bond issue of $5,182,000, just before the 1938 election, for forest and stream clearance and alleged emergency hurricane repairs to buildings and grounds."

The Federation pointed out that while general fund budget costs have increased $6,059,000 since last year the estimated revenue in this category will decrease $5,149,000. These two figures practically account for "the increase of $11,250,000 in the apparent State Tax from $17,000,000 in 1938 to an estimated $28,250,000 in 1939," the Federation added.

The organization also called attention to the Governor's plan to reduce the State tax to $20,750,000 in 1939 through new general fund taxation—not including the proposed additional one cent gasoline tax which is figured into the highway fund budget. The additional gasoline tax would be distributed to the cities and towns for their regular highway expenses.

How Local Rates Pile Up

It was pointed out that the $20,750,000 figure will be certified to the cities and towns as the 1939 State Tax.

"As only $8,000,000 of the last $17,000,000 State Tax was actually assessed or raised locally in 1938—plus a deficit of $750,000 from 1937—the increase from $8,750,000 to $20,750,000 would be $12,000,000 or $1.84 on the average local tax rate for 1939."

In addition, unless the Legislature allows the cities and towns to float five-year loans to pay for the $9,000,000 additional State Tax assessed on the cities and towns last year, the municipalities must add another $1.38 to their average tax rate for 1939.

Furthermore, a 20 per cent or $4,200,000 decrease in state income tax revenue, which is distributed to the cities and towns, will necessitate another 65 cent increase in the average tax rate.

Therefore, an average tax rate increase of $3.87 faces cities and towns, unless considerable state and local retrenchment is effected. This picture is brightened slightly, however, by the possibility that the cities and towns did not spend their portion of the 1938 $5,000,000 state distribution for emergency relief highway work. If this money has been retained to meet current expenses this year, 77 cents may be cut from the prospective $3.87 increase, reducing it to $3.10.

In addition, if the cities and towns are allowed to float five-year loans to spread the additional 1938 $9,000,000 State Tax over the next five years, another $1.38 could be deducted from the average tax rate increase, thus reducing it to $1.72.

Miss Perkins's Load Eased

© Harris & Ewing

Frances Perkins

Secretary of Labor is congratulated at a recent hearing by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina on the clarity of her testimony.

House Gives Wage Hour Head Control of Department Cash

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The House has transferred from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews an $850,000 fund to administer the Fair Labor Standards Act until July 1.

After a brisk debate yesterday, the members joined the Senate in stripping the Cabinet member of control of funds for the wage-hour administration which Congress last year placed in the Labor Department.

The action came in agreeing to a joint Senate-House conference report on a $23,015,041 appropriation to meet unexpected needs of a group of Federal agencies the rest of this fiscal year.

Representative Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader, had bluntly told the House that its contemplated action would be construed as a vote of lack of confidence in Secretary Perkins. He said that the House leadership was consequently placed in an embarrassing position, and wished to avoid having personalities brought into the matter.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), of Virginia, House Appropriations Committee member, led the fight on the floor to permit Secretary Perkins to hold the wage-hour pursestrings.

Representative John J. Cochran (D), of Missouri, urged the members to make the change, saying it could not be considered as a reflection on the Cabinet officer. Asserting he had never seen anybody do so well in a new office as Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cochran asserted that the administrative officer of an agency should have control of its finances.

Mr. Woodrum replied that he was in hearty agreement in the matter of Mr. Andrews' qualifications, but he was certain, he said, that some compromise could be found which would leave the nominal control of the funds in Secretary Perkins' hands, while giving to the wage-hour administrator the actual power over how the money is to be spent.

"If you want to take a crack at somebody, I can't help it," Mr. Woodrum said. "If this amendment is concurred in, they are going to construe it as the Democratic Party repudiating one of its Cabinet officers."

Nevertheless, the House went ahead with the vote and it was noticed that a number of Democrats joined the almost solid ranks of Republicans who voted against leaving the control of the money in the Labor Secretary's hands.

Women Voice Their Views On Working Wives

Public hearings held on bills to ban married women from jobs in State Government.

State House police wondered if the Legislature had advertised a bargain basement sale today as more than 1,000 women jammed and packed their determined, but good natured, way into Gardner Auditorium to participate in the hearings of the Committee on Public Service on five bills which would bar married women from state jobs.

It was by far the largest and most responsive group to throng the State House this session, and was apparently about evenly divided in its sentiments. They applauded when Mrs. Florence M. Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, assailed working wives as "unfair competition"; again they applauded when spokeswomen for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters charged the ban of married women would hamper operation of a merit system—if and when Massachusetts gets one.

Two Classes of Bills

Mrs. Birmingham headed those who favored enactment of the bills, which, roughly, were of two categories, one barring the hiring of married women in the future, and the second calling for the ousting of all married women now employed in public service.

Mrs. Birmingham pointed out that last November an informative poll on this question was taken in 57 of the 159 Representative districts of the Commonwealth. This vote, she insisted, was indicative of a fairly good cross-section of public opinion on the subject because ballots were cast in 17 cities and some 31 towns in 9 out of the State's 14 counties.

The result, she emphasized, was that a majority ranging from two to one in some districts to six to one in others favored banning married women.

Good-Natured Meeting

Although the large throng appeared to be intensely interested in the subject the good humor on both sides was illustrated when Representative John B. Wenzler (D), Boston, made an inadvertent slip. He was declaiming in favor of the ban when he shouted: "Why, the people voted to do away with married women at the last election!"

The crowd roared, and Representative Wenzler, when he realized what he had said, joined in the laughter.

Representative Thomas J. Hannon (D), Boston, also took the side of Mrs. Birmingham and those favoring passage of the new prohibitory measures.

"Why," said Representative Hannon, "we know the girls here at the State House who get married. You don't see them marry anybody on welfare. . . . Their husbands are able to support them, but hardly before the echo of the church bells is stilled they are back on the job, taking the place of a married man, or single fellow, who needs the job."

Class Legislation

Representative Frederick Willis (R) Saugus agreed that the bills were class legislation, but asserted, "today we are engaged in an economic war, no different from the World War days. Then, young unmarried men were the first to be drafted. I say that also was class legislation."

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, a member of the committee holding the hearing, inquired whether there should be some provision specifying that the law applied only in cases where the husband was gainfully employed.

Mrs. Birmingham replied it was too difficult to ascertain such facts, but that the bills did exempt those women whose husbands were incapacitated.

Intimate Message from Washington

The Supreme Court Is Above All Else an Intensely Human Body of Learned Men, Each With a Mind of His Own

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Supreme Court is an intensely personal instrument. Outsiders may think of it as a sort of machine turning out inevitable decisions in impartial voices, but attendance soon reveals that it is made up of nine (at present eight) different and extraordinarily varied human beings.

I wish readers could have sat inside the reporters' alcove last Monday to watch the drama of faces and voices, and the different viewpoints, then represented among the justices. Some people might feel it dangerous for the public to realize the depth of disagreement frequently voiced. But that is absurd. The spectator would come away with a sudden vivid sense of the human quality of the High Court; the aliveness of the issues; the fact that the law is never a settled but always a shifting, growing thing; that the oracle of the Supreme Court depends on which majority is speaking.

Told in terms of personalities, we hear first the maiden decision of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who sits at the extreme left, as we face him. He is the smallest man on the Court; his head, which only comes part way up the tall leather chair, swings as he talks. He speaks easily, firmly, decisively without notes, after the Chief Justice has once prompted him to begin. You see, the newest member gives the first decision, and in this case the newcomer has to be prompted. You get the impression that this is a new force to be reckoned with on the Court; one which for years will know what it stands for, and how to express it.

Is This a Potential Team

Beside him is Mr. Justice Black. Sometimes they exchange whispers. One wonders if the latter will not find Mr. Justice Frankfurter a spiritual godfather to help him express and rationalize some of his own far-left instincts. At the moment, Mr. Justice Black, a Southerner—who was denounced as a Ku-Klux Klan member—is delivering an opinion in behalf of Negroes, invalidating a Louisiana sentence because Negroes were deprived of jury service. This judgment is unanimous, but a moment later the two "conservative" justices, Butler and McReynolds, dissent, along with the "middle-of-the-roader" Mr. Justice Roberts (if we may use such over-simplified terms in our whispered explanations) to Mr. Justice Black's opinion in the Illinois tax case.

Now Mr. Justice Roberts is delivering the first of three opinions overturning Labor Board decisions. His characteristic trait is his persuasiveness. Nobody can contradict a Supreme Court Justice except another Supreme Court Justice, but Mr. Justice Roberts, arguing through the whole complicated case, without notes, as though attempting to lead a classroom with him, misquotes a figure and says, "I beg your pardon." A minute later Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Black dissent. Then he gives the opinion in the Pennsylvania milk case. This time Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Butler dissent.

Now it is the turn of Mr. Justice Stone. He reads the Court's opinion in the second Labor Board case. He reads quickly, rather indistinctly. The Black-Reed disagreement this times takes the form of a formal dissent, delivered by the former. The former Senator speaks with slow, cold irony. It is the Columbian enameling case, and he intimates that to take the majority view is "to ignore the record and the practical realities of labor strife" (a phrase which we do not find later in the written opinion).

Chief Justice Speaks

Finally, comes the celebrated Fansteel opinion itself, delivered by the Jovian Chief Justice—the high point of which in public interest (but not in law) is the sternly righteous denunciation of the sit-down. The Court is curiously divided. The Chief Justice is followed by Messrs Justices Butler, McReynolds and Roberts. Mr. Justice Stone agrees in part, dissents in part. And now Mr. Justice Reed, who has sat all the past two hours passive, unblinking, as motionless as a sunning turtle, suddenly speaks out in a clear, ringing voice, dissenting again for himself and Mr. Justice Black. Whereas Mr. Justice Black's earlier dissent might have been a speech from the Senate floor, the Reed dissent is couched in brief, unrhetorical and passionless language. It is more impressive because of it. He argues that even the Chief Justice calls the Fansteel's coercive action, which provoked the sit-down strike, "reprehensible." Why not restore the status quo, he says, rather than adopt a course which penalizes the striking workers alone and puts no penalty on the company, whose original violation of the law precipitated the subsequent struggle.

That ends the decisions and objections for the day.

Perhaps I have put too much emphasis on the disagreements within the Court. I am trying to tell the story as it would impress the random spectator. Disagreements have always existed and Mr. Justice Holmes once testily remarked, when asked what Justices did when they got by themselves in chambers, "We fight like cats." The day has not brought a specific opinion from either of the two "conservative" judges, McReynolds and Butler, who now sit on either side of the Chief Justice.

We wonder to ourselves as we look at the former why he alone failed to sign the Court's recent testimonial to Mr. Justice Brandeis on his retirement, as he failed also to sign that to Mr. Justice Clarke, years ago. But these matters are hidden in the unrecorded conferences that go on in chambers. Only in the vivid dissents in open court does the public see the extraordinarily varied personality and approach of the men who sit on the great bench.

Richard L. Strout

Showdown on Sit-Downs: Dismissals Raise Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., March 2—The question of just how much latitude will be permitted employers in handling sit-down strikes under the Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation case was raised here today following the discharge of about 200 sit-down strikers by the J. E. Mergott Company of Newark yesterday.

The workers, members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had staged the sit-down in an effort to force the company to renew a labor contract without holding a new election, as the company insisted upon doing.

Refusing to comment on charges that the company was seeking to use the Supreme Court ruling of Feb. 27 denying the right of the National Labor Relations Board to order the reinstatement of workers discharged to break a sit-down strike, Allen Underhill, President of the Mergott Company, declared that work in the plant had been disorganized since the middle of January. The sit-down strike had been preceded by a "slow-down" strike, he said.

Confronted with the dismissal order, Samuel L. Rothbard, counsel for the New Jersey C. I. O., announced it would be disregarded and that the strike would continue until won. This was interpreted as indicating that C. I. O. leaders intended to fight any dismissal of sit-down strikers to a clear decision immediately.

It also was held that the company's dismissal order was prompted by a wish to discover just what means employers would be permitted to use in combatting sit-down strikes.

According to Mr. Underhill, the strike, whether sit-down or otherwise, was entirely unjustified, since the question of whether or not a new election should be held had already been placed before the National Labor Relations Board. The company justified its demands for a new election on the grounds that a majority of its employees might wish for a change in union representation.

The C. I. O., on the other hand, held it was well known and self-evident that the employees wanted a continuation of C. I. O. representation and that the company's purpose was to hinder the union.

Another Resigns From D.A.R. Group

BERKELEY, Calif., March 2 (AP)—Dr. Elsie Reed Mitchell, honorary life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, announced her resignation from the organization yesterday because it refused to allow Marian Anderson, Negro singer, the use of Constitution Hall in Washington, for a concert.

Surgeon, author and world traveler, Dr. Mitchell declared: "It's simply a question of values. I do not care to belong to an organization that violates any of the principles I cherish, chief among them being no race prejudice.

"I am well acquainted with the Negro question. My father fought on the northern side during the Civil War. My mother was a South Carolinian. Still I consider it inappropriate for the D. A. R. to refuse Miss Anderson a place to sing. She is a great artist."

Liner Rescues 150 at Sea

About 150 men were rescued from the sinking Canadian sealing steamer Ranger, 385 miles east of Halifax, N. S., today by the Furness Withy liner Newfoundland, according to information intercepted by Coast Guard headquarters in Boston.

The Ranger was the first of eight sealing ships to leave St. John's, N. F., this year for the North. It sailed Tuesday and sent out an SOS call last night asking aid. The message said that the ship was "leaking badly, impossible to keep afloat, pumps choked."

The Newfoundland, which plies regularly between Boston and Liverpool via Halifax and St. John's, immediately went to the aid of the wooden craft. The liner arrived at the scene early this morning and had the last of the men removed by 11:30. It then sought to put a tow line aboard.

Wireless reports to the Coast Guard indicated the crew of the old sealing vessel had used buckets and kitchen utensils to bail ship after the pumps became choked. Subsequently, they jettisoned much of the coal and provisions, intended for a long trip.

The Ranger is listed in maritime records as being a 520-ton wooden steamer, built in 1871 and measuring 161 feet with a beam of 28 feet, owned by Bowring Brothers, Ltd. of St. John's, N. F. The British steamer Newfoundland is a 6,971-ton vessel

White Plains County Center Bans 'Bingo'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 2—"Bingo" games have today been banned from the County Center here by the Westchester County Recreation Commission on the grounds that the structure is a public building and the legality of the game is in doubt.

The Elks, the Order of Foresters, and St. Agnes Hospital have held "bingo" games at the Center during the past year which large crowds attended.

The Commission announced today that applications by two other organizations for permission to conduct similar games at the Center had been rejected.

Mammoth Tooth Found In North Carolina Creek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C.—J. Harry Davis, Director of the State Museum, while on his way to Smyrna to visit his father, Dr. J. J. Davis, definitely identified here a huge tooth which came from the bottom of Adams creek canal as being that of a prehistoric mammoth, the gigantic, elephant-like, hairy mammal which roamed the mainland of North America and Siberia a million or so years ago.

Charley Salter of Bettie brought the tooth to the office of the Beaufort News. Mr. Davis said that a similar mammoth's tooth from the same locality was now at the State Museum.

Its discovery almost within a stone's throw of the ocean would indicate that this coastal area was land and not ocean at least at one period in prehistoric times, although some persons believe the ocean once extended inland almost to Raleigh.

Pleas to Rescind Heard

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Following a public hearing, a committee of Washington's Board of Education formally took under advisement today appeals from a citizens' committee and labor groups for rescinding its refusal to allow Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, to give a concert in a High School Auditorium.

Canadian Wealth Quarried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Good grades of granite, marble, limestone, and sandstone are quarried in Canada.

Spanish Presidency Assumed By Head of Loyalist Cortes

MADRID, March 2 (AP)—An official communiqué yesterday announced that Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Cortes, had assumed his duties as head of the Republican Government of Spain following the resignation of President Azaña.

Señor Martinez Barrio has been in France arranging for the return of a large number of Catalonians to the Spanish central zone.

He acted as President from April 7 to May 10 in 1936 when President Zamora was dismissed by the Cortes until Señor Azaña took office.

The communiqué, issued after a Cabinet meeting held in a small unmapped village near Alicante in Eastern Spain, said that the Government had been officially notified that Señor Azaña had quit the Presidency.

The statement added that the Constitution provided that "the President of the Cortes shall assume the duties appertaining to the Presidency of the Republic in event the office becomes vacant.

Meanwhile Republican Spain, with a veteran army of a half-million men, awaited Premier Juan Negrin's verdict on whether to continue the war.

British and French recognition of the Nationalist Government and the resignation of Manual Azaña as President of the Republic became public knowledge, but there was no outward reaction among the people of Madrid.

It was understood that Señor Martinez Barrio was preparing to return from Paris to republican Spain to facilitate the election of a new President. Article 68 of the Spanish Constitution declares that the President shall be elected jointly by the Cortes and a body of "compromisarios" (non-Cortes electors) equal to the number of Members of Parliament, normally 473.

The last meeting of the Cortes was held Feb. 1 at Figueras, after the fall of Barcelona and before the fall of Catalonia.

The Madrid Socialist newspaper, commenting on British-French recognition of the Nationalists, said it "might prove detrimental rather than advantageous to General Franco."

"He now will have to account for his acts," the newspaper said, arguing that any act against British-French interests might lead to "direct intervention" on the part of Britain and France.

Italy Calls 1919 Class

ROME, March 2 (AP)—Italians born during the first four months of 1919 were called to the colors today along with the regular Classes of 1917 and 1918 to keep the standing army at full strength.

Foreign military observers estimated that they would provide Italy with 300,000 conscripts to replace those completing their regular service this year.

Those born in the first four months of 1919 now being called up ordinarily would begin their service in 1940.

Observers explained that the Italian birth rate picked up in 1919—after the World War—so that more conscripts of that year would be available.

Sit-Down Miners Come to Surface

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—Forty-nine hard coal miners, ending a sit-down in the dark, damp passages of a mine at nearby Oneida, caught up on lost sleep March 1 as they basked in the comforts of home for the first time in a week.

Only partly successful in their attempt to obtain payment of $66,000 in back wages, the men emerged from the mine Feb. 28 after the Wolfe Collieries Company issued an ultimatum that it no longer would be responsible for compensation payments.

The miners, bundled in heavy blankets provided by families and friends to protect them against the cold during their 160-hour underground stay, were lifted from the 250-foot level in a mine car in groups of five and six.

Cheers went up from a crowd of relatives and friends gathered at the mine entrance as each group appeared. Members of their families rushed forward to embrace them, while fellow workers who did not join the sit-down slapped them on the back and shouted words of encouragement.

Before the miners came out, pay envelopes covering $14,000 in wages due since Feb. 20 were carried into the mine by the parish priest, the Rev. Joseph Baran, who had made attempts to end the sit-down. Spokesmen said the miners would ask the courts to settle the other claims.

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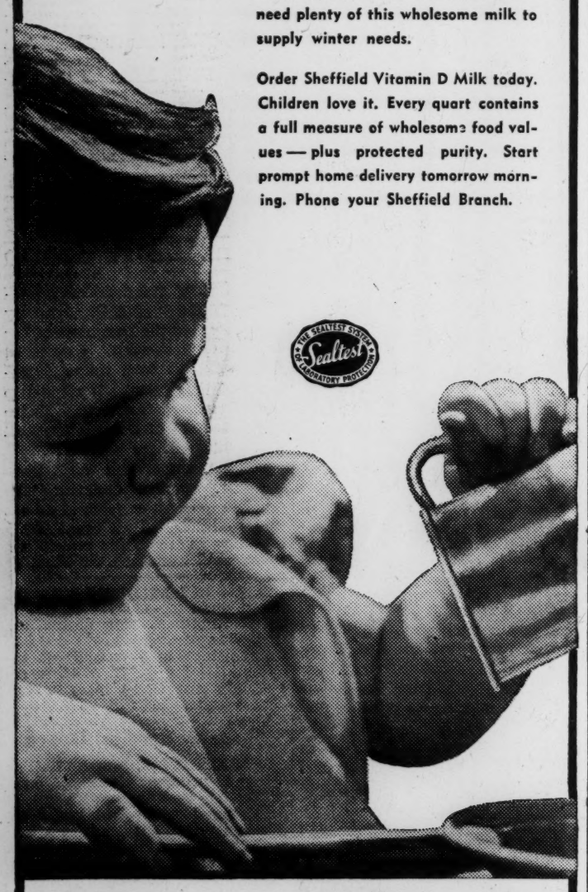

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Scenes in Yunnan Province, China

Upper: Ferrying over the Sweli River. A couple of mule packs are shown, with a carrying-chair resting on them. Lower left: Brickmaker working at his craft. Lower right: Mule caravan halting at midday. Packs are untied and set on the ground. The animals are turned loose to graze. The drivers make their noon meal, and rest before starting their next stage.

Quebec Demands Federal Aid To Curb Communism

QUEBEC, March 2 (CP)—The Quebec Legislative Assembly has approved a resolution calling on Federal authorities for measures against Communism.

The motion by Herman Barrette, Union Nationale member, seeking steps to halt Communist activity by barring the mails to its propaganda, preventing the admission of Communists to Quebec Province and closer supervision of immigration and granting of passports was adopted on a 47-12 division after a three-hour debate.

By the same division, Union Nationale members of the House voted down an Opposition amendment which would have changed the motion to a request that the Federal Government "pursue the campaign it has undertaken against the propagation of subersive doctrines, particularly Communism."

Denouncing the spread of Communist propaganda through the mails and "granting of passports to Communists who went to fight in Spain," Premier Duplessis told the House he "gathered from the Oppositions' amendment, they do not know how propaganda reaches Quebec Province."

The Premier asked the Opposition members to show they were "enemies of Communism" by voting for the motion.

"The motion attacks no one but the Communists," he said. "By it the only Roman Catholic, French Canadian Legislature in Canada asks Ottawa to rid us of vipers."

The Premier said it was "a duty to protect youth against pernicious doctrines" and there was need for "action" when there had been Communist schools in the Province in contact with Moscow.

"I can affirm the Federal Government gave passports to Communists going to Spain," he added. "That was stopped, however, and I thank Ottawa for it."

Virginia Town Schedules Potato Blossom Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Accomac Post, No. 23, of the American Legion announces that the fourth annual Eastern Shore of Virginia Potato Blossom Festival will be held Thursday and Friday, June 8 and 9.

A. Ames Drummond, Accomac attorney, was elected director and W. E. West manager of this year's festival. Mr. West was manager of the 1938 event. The Potato Blossom Festival attracts thousands of former residents of the Eastern Shore as well as numbers of visitors from other States, notably Maryland.

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Changeless Quarter of World Wakes Up to Check Invaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TENG YUEH, Yunnan, China—With the Chinese Government's most important source of communication with the outside world passing through Yunnan Province to Burma, the new world is brought to some of the oldest and most unchanging cities of China's hinterland. No township has been more secluded throughout the centuries than Teng Yueh.

Its principal links with the neighboring towns and villages are by pack mules or carrying chair. The only wheeled transport is a few cycles which have been imported in recent years and the whole city is surrounded by a fine wall of cut stone 30 feet high, protected by a moat now dry.

The people here say the city has not changed in the last 500 years; and one can easily believe them, when walking along the narrow streets of cut stone between houses of sun-cured brick, plastered and whitewashed and with tiled roofs. Here is the home of craftsmanship; for the building of these streets and walls and houses is done by hand, and the stone is cut and fitted with such care that one can scarcely see the joins.

The nearest road is two and a half days' travel to the south, and there one steps upon the highway which is being built from Yunnanfu to the border of Burma, and over which are rumbling the munition trucks of the new China. The industries of Teng Yueh are chiefly weaving cotton cloth and jade cutting. The jade is mined locally, but the cotton has to be packed from Burma and is woven on hand looms.

Grain is ground between two crude stones, laboriously turned by hand. The only machines in the place appeared to be American sewing machines. The water tanks are large, holding as much as 100 gallons, their walls being cut from a single block of granite.

Around the city are fields of lotus. Rhododendrons flower in the drier places, and on the hills peaches, apricots, cherries, crabapples and walnuts grow. Chrysanthemums and asters flourish by the wayside, if such a word may be used where there is no road but a plain. Within the city pigs are everywhere. Long-snouted, enterprising pigs that eat refuse thrown into the streets, roam happily among the people and crowd the doors of the houses. One has to push them aside to enter.

An odd sight around the city is pumpkins growing in trees. The ground is too wet for them, and the Chinese train them to grow along tree limbs. Some of the pumpkins look to be of 30 pounds' weight.

The city has four gates, one in each side of the square city wall. They are of wood, covered with crude iron plates. There is a foreign community here and a British consul.

Japanese Navy to Demand $499,000,000 Extra Funds

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—The Japanese Navy disclosed today that it would demand 1,830,000,000 yen ($499,000,000) in extra appropriations for the 1939-40 fiscal year and that more than half that amount would be allotted to expansion of Japan's fleet.

These appropriations presumably are in addition to the 653,000,000 yen normal naval appropriations included in the 1939-40 budget, now under consideration in Parliament.

A Navy spokesman said that although the program was the largest in Japan's history, it was considerably smaller than the programs being carried out by the United States and British Navies.

It was disclosed that bond issues totaling $1,455,000,000 would be issued this year to cover extraordinary expenses of the fighting services, including the Army's heavy bill for the war in China.

$1,000,000,000 in Planes

LONDON (AP)—Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood submitted estimates March 2 for the 1939-40 fiscal year starting April 1 which would boost appropriations for the British Air Force to more than $1,000,000,000.

As a consolation to the hard-pressed taxpayer, Sir Kingsley announced the strength in first-line planes at home on March 31 would be 1,750 planes.

Estimates called for a record gross appropriation of £220,626,700, an increase of £86,223,700 over that for the current fiscal year.

They boosted 1939-40 defense costs so far announced to £535,426,381 and the general budget to £1,070,022,462.

The Air Secretary's statement showed Air Force personnel would be increased by 12,000 during the next year to a total of 118,000. This would be nearly four times the 1934 total of 30,000.

Three new Air Force commands and 47 balloon barrage units were proposed along with three new squadrons to strengthen the Air Force in the Middle East. The Secretary's statement, while stressing that plane production had been speeded up, gave no figures for the rate of production.

Recent reliable estimates, however, placed Britain's monthly production at 500 planes as against 600 in Germany and set existing home bomber strength at 650 planes against Germany's 1,400.

Officially, the Air Ministry is concentrating on accelerating the program so as to have 2,840 first-line planes at home and in overseas possessions by March, 1940.

Expenditure for airplanes and balloons during 1939-40 will be £93,640,000 as compared with £51,835,000 in 1938-39 and total Air Force costs of £17,670,893 in 1934.

The Minister's memorandum, recalling intentions to begin experimental North Atlantic air service next summer on regular schedules, said three long-range land planes had been ordered.

Munro to Head School Of Affairs at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—The resignation of Prof. De Witt Clinton Poole as Director of the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton and the appointment, as his successor, of Prof. Dana G. Munro, Chairman of the Department of History, were announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, Feb. 25. Mr. Poole, whose resignation becomes effective in June, will continue as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the school. Appointed to the Princeton faculty in 1930, he has served as Director of the school since its beginning.

Professor Munro, who will assume the directorship next fall, is a product of the foreign service. For 14 years, before coming to Princeton in 1932 as Professor of Latin-American History and Affairs, he had been successively regional economist, economist counsel, first secretary of the legation, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs and Minister to Haiti. In the latter post, he negotiated the arrangements for the termination of the United States occupation of Haiti.

Niemöller Kept In Detention By German Police

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, militant Lutheran Pastor and World War submarine commander, began his second year in a concentration camp today without any prospect of early release.

All attempts to intercede in his behalf have failed. On orders from the highest quarters, his detention continues indefinitely.

Dr. Niemöller was arrested July 1, 1937, when he solicited a collection to finance the campaign of the Confessional Synod, the majority group of the Protestant churches.

On March 2, 1938, he was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and fined $600 for attacking leaders of the State and using the pulpit improperly.

The fine was paid at once and the time he spent in jail was announced as wiping out the prison sentence—but he was turned over to the custody of the Secret Police.

Dr. Niemöller is in solitary confinement at the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp some 15 miles outside Berlin.

Once a month he is allowed to see his wife, who usually brings along one of their six children. These reunions take place not in Sachsenhausen, however, but in the main police station of Alexanderplatz in Berlin.

Dr. Niemöller is pastor of the Jesus Christus Lutheran Church in suburban Dahlem.

His congregation arranged for a special service of intercession today.

Alas! The Weather Keeps Weather Data From Weatherman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — When the weatherman can't weather the weather we realize that he is as human as the rest of us. When the drifts piled up around Ottawa, the official weatherman, F. W. Baker, meteorologist at the Experimental Farm, found the road between his home and his office so blocked with snow that he could not get to his instruments in time to take the morning's weather readings for the regular weather radiocast.

Fortunately for the weather fans who want their weather whether or no an assistant sent in the weather reports to the official weather broadcaster and the day was saved. "I wont be caught like this next winter," declared the weatherman. "I will build a garage at the highway and keep my car there."

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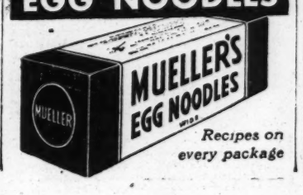

Recipes on every package

Women of Spain Well Fitted To Share in Political Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—What is to be the lot of Spanish women in the new order of things under General Franco?

Women obtained the vote under the Republican Constitution and some 6,509,000 women voters were recorded compared to less than 6,400,000 men. Some Republican authorities regretted the haste with which the suffrage was granted to women. It was felt that the natural conservatism of women and the great influence exercised over them by the church had prevented their attaining a sufficiently advanced stage of intellectual liberation to be helpful to the Republic. Nevertheless the Republic had effected considerable changes among the women, as might have been seen in the great increase in the number of girls and young women attending secondary schools and universities under the democratic Administration. In some universities, the number of women students in certain faculties—particularly liberal arts—actually exceeded the number of men.

But the Republic had made but a beginning, and the future of Spanish women is problematical. Take a glimpse of them as they were before the ordeal of the civil war.

Along the Paseo de la Castellana—"chic" promenade of Madrid, of an evening, the broad walk under the trees by the boulevard was thronged with men and women—one might almost say boys and girls, for practically all were in their "teens" or "twenties."

Here, on this crowded stretch of promenade, was the center of the social life of the young unmarried woman who did not have to work. Up and down, the well-bred young woman of leisure strolled and talked, met and conversed with the young men of her own station and acquaintance, and, if she was engaged, walked alone with her fiancé. But that was all. Any other social intercourse of the young Spanish woman—for there was the equivalent of the Paseo de la Castellana in every Spanish city and town—was formally chaperoned.

The feminine seclusion of which this custom was a part and a symbol—not so long ago Spanish women all wore veils on the paseos—was giving way before the enlarging horizon of women, which has come as they entered the worlds of learning and earning on a basis of equality with men.

For today the Spanish woman—alone of all her Latin sisters in either Europe or America—had achieved absolute equality. The Constitution of the Republic gave her full civil and social rights — "all Spaniards are equal before the law," Article 2 declared. The women of Spain too are put on the same basis as men with respect to holding office, by Article 40 of the Constitution which stated that "all Spaniards, without distinction of sex, are admissible to public posts and charges."

Finally, woman was the subject of a special article in the Constitution designed to give her equal rights within the family. This article, No. 43, declared: "Marriage is founded on equality of rights for both sexes."

That this new equality was a quixotic gesture for which the women of Spain were not ready, was maintained by many Spaniards, women as well as men. They pointed to the peasant women and the village people, still illiterate in large part.

On the other hand, there were many who felt that the influence of the church on the Spanish woman's political opinions was no reason for withholding from her the right to help direct the affairs of the nation.

Foreign observers in Spain were nearly always deeply impressed by the Spanish women. They seemed to reflect a quiet reserve of capacity and strength, a depth of energy and a mental poise which suggested to unusually great potentialities.

Under the freedom granted by the Republic, these possibilities began to unfold in a remarkable way. The leading roles played in the early months of the Republic by Victoria Kent, Clara Campoamor, and Margarita Nelken, the three women Deputies in the Constituent Cortes, is well known. Further significant was the multiplication all over Spain of women's organizations attached to the various political parties—from Communism all the way around the scale to Fascism! Clearly women have been prepared to take an increasingly important part in Spain's political life.

Reich Underwrites Exporters

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—The Reichsbank has agreed to stand all losses which German exporters may suffer as a result of sudden changes in foreign exchange rates.

This was the second measure within 30 days designed to encourage exports—Germany's 1939 aim as outlined in the Reichstag speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler Jan. 30. Rates at which exporters obtained credit for their business were lowered Feb. 1 to enable them to offer a better fight against competition in markets abroad.

Both large and small exporters will benefit from the step which was designed, the Reichsbank said, to remove the constant uncertainty resulting from fluctuating foreign exchange rates and hampering the outward flow of German merchandise. Recent variations in the foreign exchange value of the Netherlands guilder, for example, were known to have bothered the Germans.

From now on, however, exporters know that they will obtain the price stipulated in their contract for goods to be delivered abroad, and that they need not fear falling exchange between the time the contract is signd and payment is made.

The measure is expected to prove valid for a country such as the United States which has no exchange restrictions, as well as for countries having barter agreements with Germany.

The Reichsbank will assume the risk through purchase at the time the contract is made of an "exchange insurance draft" which the German exporter will draw on his foreign client.

The central Bank will purchase the draft at the current exchange rate and doubtless will attempt to diminish its possible losses through futures selling if it believes a given currency's value may decline.

Hero of Coast Guard To Get Legion Medal

CAPE MAY, N. J. (AP)—Robert C. Hawkins, West Cape May youth, will be given a gold medal by a Baltimore, Md., American Legion post which has picked him as the outstanding hero of the United States Coast Guard for 1938.

The award, made annually by Post No. 27, Second Division, is for his rescue—twice on the same night—of a shipmate from the shark and barracuda-infested waters of St. Thomas Harbor in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Hawkins already has received a silver life-saving medal from Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, which operates the Coast Guard.

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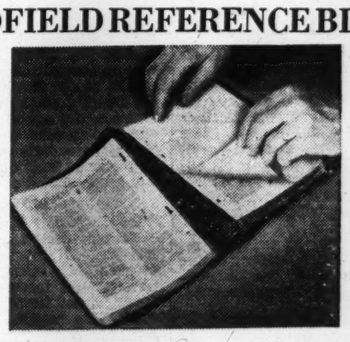

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Swiss Women Unite to Halt Extension of Nazi Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — "Women and Democracy" is the name of an organization newly launched by the women of Switzerland, and inspired by a desire to combat any spread of National Socialism.

The women of Switzerland are not in possession of the parliamentary franchise, although certain of them have demanded enfranchisement for the past 5 years or more. Nor are they, as a general rule, particularly eager to enter the political field. Recent events in Europe, and especially recent events in Switzerland itself have, however, stirred them to a sudden realization that, even if voteless, they yet have an important part to play in the destinies of their country.

The doctrine of the Third Reich preaches that all Aryan people of the German tongue should be united under one government. In line with this doctrine, three-fifths of Swiss territory might be claimed by Germany, while the southern Italian-speaking part of the country might be claimed by Italy. National Socialist propaganda is heard on all hands. National Socialist students are making their way in large numbers into the Swiss universities. It is said that already 200,000 Germans have settled in Switzerland with the main object of spreading National Socialist ideas and opinions.

The invasion has caused no little alarm among Swiss women. They protest that the German language spoken in their country is not really German at all, but a patois which is heard in many varieties and which actually possesses a literature of its own.

All over the country, public meetings consider and carry a resolution drawn up by women. "We women of Switzerland," it runs, "conscious that we share the responsibility for the maintenance of our fatherland, declare that we are willing to co-operate in the spiritual and economic defence of our country. We are willing to develop in a special way the Swiss ideology in our homes, to educate our children as good Swiss citizens, to help toward the overcoming of differences of opinion among Swiss people, to bridge over contrasts, and to render social service to all who are in need."

The women of Switzerland continue to express a desire for political enfranchisement. They want, they say, the liberty of citizenship. In the meantime, however, there is a wider, more vital liberty to be upheld. It is a liberty represented by a Confederation based upon democracy. That liberty, loyally supported, they say, must surely bring full citizenship rights to women in the near future.

Mexican Stay Came Too Late

MEXICO, D. F., March 2 (AP)—Baron Hans Heinrich von Holleufer, German businessman who had lived here since 1931, won too late a Court injunction to stay an order of expulsion and today he was aboard the liner Orinoco bound for Europe.

The Baron was arrested Monday and his expulsion ordered by Presidential decree, although the German Embassy ridiculed press reports that he had been engaged in espionage activity.

He was taken to Vera Cruz where the Court granted a stay of deportation, dispatches from there said. A clerk arrived with the injunction too late to board the liner last night.

With the Baron aboard the Orinoco was Pablo Garbinsky, a Polish Jew, deported on the allegation that he forged Mexican passports.

Unofficial reports were that the Government had intensified espionage investigations and that seven men were arrested yesterday.

Baron von Holleufer and Mr. Garbinsky were among eight said to have been taken into custody Monday and Tuesday.

The Baron, who came here as a refugee from Republican Germany, had acted as agent in Mexican-German barter deals. There were unconfirmed reports that he had tried in recent months to buy 10,000 barrels of Mexican oil.

El Popular, powerful Labor newspaper, charged that Baron von Helleufer had been associated with others who used a secret radio station for European communications. The Federal Communications Department disclaimed knowledge of the station and termed the report "technically absurd."

KATE SMITH SAYS:

CALUMET
THE DOUBLE-ACTING BAKING POWDER

Nippon Fishermen Flood Shell Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Declaring that Japanese fishermen annually took £250,000 worth of pearl shell from the waters of the North Australian coast, J. B. Marco, of the Australian Pearl Company, recently recommended a federal subsidy to protect the industry from foreign encroachments.

The Japanese fishermen, with about 140 sampans, each capable of collecting about 30 tons of shell yearly, he said, frequent the waters of Thursday Island, Northern Queensland; Darwin, Northern Territory, and Broome, Northwest Western Australia.

Operating without the registration fees, taxes, and size regulations to which Australian fishermen are subject, the Japanese have been able to flood the principal markets of New York and London with low-price shell, thus sending the price level considerably lower than the 1937 figure of £140 per ton. This has brought about a decline in Australian exports, Mr. Marco added.

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Meditation

Edmund Ramsey

Panorama of Snow-Capped Peaks

Edmund Ramsay of San Diego, Calif., climbed high above the tree line and even above the clouds to snap this picture on display in the 1939 Kodak Exhibit.

Cleveland Greets Its First Air Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland's first "radio newspaper" has made its debut. Called The United Broadcaster, it is being turned out twice daily from Radio Station WHK and W8XE through facsimile transmission.

The first "subscribers" are 50 householders to whom receiving sets have been lent by the two stations. Each issue of the Broadcaster is two columns wide and 34 inches long, and requires almost an hour to reproduce.

Chicago Debaters Adopt New Mood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One thing is certain, if a student joins the Debate Union at the University of Chicago he won't take part in any "debates." There will be no "Resolveds," and "We, the affirmative," or "We, the negative," for him. For the Debate Union has discarded formal debating.

Instead it conducts radio "bull sessions," extemporaneous discussions, round tables, forums, and other "talkfests." Membership has shot up with the introduction of the new techniques. Among participants in the society's activities this year are a hockey player, a cheerleader, several members of the University Settlement Board, and a varsity swimmer.

More than 150 audiences will have been reached by the Debate Union before this school year ends. Included are those of two major radio networks, members of the big Chicago Association of Commerce and the students of a "hobo college." A wide range of subjects is covered. Students participating believe that they are making "debating" mean discussion of vital subject matter and that by dropping stilted techniques they have minimized the risk of boring audiences.

Town Hears Lectures As a Civic Privilege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARRINGTON, Ill.—A "Town-warming Plan" launched here this year by civic, social, and religious organizations of Barrington, proved a big success, according to its sponsors. It brought 13 speaker of national reputation to the community and gave every person in the town an opportunity to hear them without charge.

The meetings were financed by a drive for the purpose, augmented by voluntary contributions at the time of the lectures. So highly were the lectures appreciated, that the audiences overflowed the High School Auditorium, seating capacity 1,000, and loud speakers had to be installed in two churches in the neighborhood. Among the speakers were noted radio commentators, newspaper columnists, professional lecturers, ministers and a former cabinet member.

ELBOW MACARONI

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Of All Things . . . !

The Scooter Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A motor scooter designed for distributing mail in urban districts, has been invented by Henry R. Smith, city letter carrier, who prevailed upon B. H. Kaigler, Superintendent of Mails at the Columbia Post Office, to give it a trial.

A route that would have taken Mr. Smith three hours and 55 minutes to cover on foot was traveled on the machine in two hours and 15 minutes.

The scooter has a speed of from four to twelve miles an hour. Mr. Smith estimated the fuel cost of the test over his 13 miles route at about five cents.

Mud Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Rural sections could be benefited by the use of "common mud" in constructing highways at much less cost than other methods, according to a Federal engineer visiting Salt Lake City recently.

In conducting a special course of study for State and Federal highway engineers from Utah and Idaho, C. A. Hogentobler, Senior Highway Engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads at Washington, D. C., described such a development.

Cost of highways built by this means, he said, would average only from $3,000 to $5,000 a mile or less, compared to about $10,000 per mile for macadam and $20,000 for pavement.

Mr. Hogentobler explained that as much as 95 per cent of the road-building material could be ordinary mud or clay, mixed with 5 or 8 per cent of cement or bituminous material.

Flying Traffic Cop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—Aviators flying over this city in the future will have to observe their air laws and flying regulations for Albany has an "air cop"—a woman, too. The new police office was established recently when Mrs. Evelyn Burleson, local flier, received a police officer's commission under the program sponsored by the Aero Policewoman's Association of America. She was sworn into office by Police Judge Karl Horton.

Horse Here to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The horse will continue to be an efficient farm power in two thirds of Saskatchewan, despite the increasing efficiency of the tractor, according to J. G. Taggart, Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

The localities where the tractor will not be able to completely oust the horse, said Mr. Taggart, were: first, where there were small farms; second, where the countryside was rolling; third, where the soil was light; fourth, where the fields were of irregular shape; fifth, where feed crops were reasonably certain from year to year.

One factor of recent years, said Mr. Taggart, was the rapidity with which improvements were being made inthe small, fast-moving types of tractors.

Bells to Greet Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Ships entering Sydney Harbor may not be presented with the key to the city, but they may be serenaded with bells, if a resident's dream comes true.

The late W. H. Nolan, a professional man of Sydney, evidently had been distressed at the silence with which ships glided into the harbor, for it was disclosed recently that in his will he had provided a sum of money for the Trustees of the National Art Gallery to build a carillon at North Head to be played to welcome ships coming into Sydney Harbor.

Ice in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—A Florida child's idea of ice is usually confined to the cubes from the refrigerator.

So imagine the delight of the children at the North Seabreeze School one day in February when they saw icicles six inches long hanging from the shrubs on the north side of the building, and the leaves coated with ice.

But the greatest joy was the finding of a slight coating of ice on a low part of the playground—on which to slip and slide just the way that northern children do on a frosty morning. It was all gone by the middle of the morning, however.

Out for a Stroll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANNAPOLIS, N. C. — Having walked thrice the distance around the world since he began carrying mail in this leading towel manufacturing town of the world is the distinction that has been earned by George Beaver, who started delivering letters in East Kannapolis in 1919.

Since that time, he has covered 75,000 miles on foot, he figures. He knows every dog along his route, every man, woman and child.

"I remember when many of those I now serve were born; I have seen them as children, have watched them grow up, and have joined in bidding them godspeed as they left their homes to go out into the world. As for me, I have found life happy carrying mail 'east of the railroad,' from which territory I have never wanted to be transferred," said the veteran mail carrier.

Cheaper Housing for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Declaring that Ontario's housing problem cannot be solved within the scope of the present statutes, the second annual National Housing Conference here urged Government action to provide for low-wage workers.

The first conference held in Ottawa in 1937, is given credit for the National Housing Act adopted by the Federal Government of Canada at its 1938 session.

This year's Conference, presided over by Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and leader in the housing and slum-clearance program, was attended by delegates from most of the municipalities of Canada, and included Coleman Woodbury, director of the National Association of Housing Officials of the United States.

According to remarks of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, the Dominion is ready to lend up to $30,000,000 of "cheap" money to municipalities or "limited dividend housing corporations" in municipalities to initiate low-rental housing projects, but the first move must be made by the municipalities or their citizens. Part II of the National Housing Act is designed to provide housing accommodation for low wage-earners at rentals below the ordinary scale. The Canadian public was late in considering and slow in accepting state subsidization of low-rental housing, followed in Europe over a fairly long period of years. Housing is really a Provincial and municipal responsibility.

Dr. Woodbury, in his turn, made a plea for government-subsidized housing for low-income families, noting that in English housing projects, dating from 1919, it had been found that between 85 and 90 per cent of slum dwellers who were moved into adequate dwellings immediately adjusted themselves to their new surroundings. Half of the remainder did so within four years and only 5 per cent remained slum dwellers and were unable to give up their old habits.

Arthur Purvis, former chairman of the National Employment Commission, proposed establishment of voluntary local committees, somewhat along the line of those set up under the home improvement plan, to sponsor low rental housing projects throughout Canada. He suggested that it would be cheaper to institute a housing program than to continue unemployment relief. He said that housing would play a great part in the rehabilitation program which must sooner or later replace the present character-breaking dole method of giving Federal Government aid. What is most urgently needed is community service on a voluntary basis. The type of machinery necessary to promote and operate housing plans is that which has the support of the Government, is non-political in character and is organized on a national-wide basis with common policy background.

Inequalities in U. S. Schools Assailed

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2—The education system of the United States is in some ways a disgrace, members of the American Association of School Administrators were told in the closing sessions of their annual convention here. The speaker, Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of California, Berkeley, declared that public education in the United States has never been universal, wholly democratic, or wholly free.

It is "an appalling picture" even in years of prosperity, said Dr. Swift, with thousands of closed schools, public schools charging tuition, tens of thousands of unpaid teachers, and nearly 3,000,000 children without schools.

Compared to Europe

Dr. Swift said in 1930 over four per cent "of our adult population was illiterate, but in England only slightly more than 3-10 of one per cent, Germany 3-100 of one per cent and in Norway 1-1000 of one per cent."

He urged "systems of national aid" as in France and England and said "many of the conditions which led them to this type of help "are similar to the conditions which have long existed in the United States."

In a session devoted to education and economics, Allen A. Stockdale, head of the speakers' bureau of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, argued that success of the fight for a better way in America must depend largely upon business maintaining the traditional system of free enterprise through education instead of coercion. And L. John Nuttall, Superintendent of Schools, Salt Lake City, Utah, stated that education assists in the production of wealth and in encouraging quiet deliberate ways of social change which are necessary to the stability of business.

Mr. Nuttall deplored "the concentration of wealth in a few hands for the consumption of the few," and urged that a relatively large share of the wealth now used for consumer purposes can profitably go to education. Leaders in business should know, he said, what support is needed to attain the basic values in education. School people, on the other hand, may in their turn request a definition of the relationship of educational cost to the services demanded.

First Defense Against Crime

A prison warden, James A. Johnston of Alcatraz, told members of the Association that teachers are the "first line of defense" for the 175,000 children under 17 who now come into conflict with the law each year.

"We have the agencies and the ability to discover and treat tendencies in school days," Mr. Johnston said. "I verily believe that if we would spend more time and effort and money in the making of our citizens we would not be obliged to spend so much in attempts at their remaking."

The challenge of crime can only be met, according to Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction, New York City, "if we study it carefully as a problem that has its roots deep in our social and economic forces, techniques and agencies." Adding that "it is time that we abandoned our infantile emotionalism toward crime," Mr. MacCormick pictured the typical robber as a youth in his late teens coming from an underprivileged group.

Would Strike at Roots

Both crime control and crime prevention are required for success in dealing with the problem, Mr. MacCormick said, and he recommended speeding up the machinery of justice to deal more quickly with present criminals and effective co-ordinating of existing agencies to attack juvenile delinquency at its roots through slum clearance, expansion of recreational facilities, increase in clubs and settlement houses, making the schools serve all the children, additional facilities and personnel for child guidance, more provision for retarded or problem children, recognition of vocational education, use of school buildings at night by youth and adults, and acceptance on the part of school authorities of their duty for leadership in co-ordinating community agencies interested in crime prevention.

Although strides have been made in educational programs in prisons, Mr. MacCormick charged that "in only a few states have the public school administrators, either local or state, given effective help to the prison authorities. Their help is needed in the selection and training of educational personnel and in the setting up of programs which meet the standards of public education but are well suited to the peculiar problems presented by the prison.

"Most prisoners are undereducated and untrained vocationally. Prison administrators today know that education increases the chances that the released prisoner will turn from crime. They need and ask for the help of public school administrators."

In a panel discussion leading educators discussed the high spots of the convention, and the last feature of the program was a National Broadcasting Company presentation of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," in which the speakers addre ed themselves to the question, "Are the schools doing their job?"

All nine resolutions reported by the Resolutions Committee were adopted by the administrators, including one calling for defense and maintenance of democracy "by building a better world understanding."

William J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Schools, Oak Park, Ill., was elected a member of the Executive Committee for a four-year term, and Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha, Neb., was chosen Second Vice-President for this year.

K. J. Clark, school principal of Mobile, Ala., was named President of the Department of Secondary School Principals. Oscar Granger of Upper Darby, Pa., was elected First Vice-President, and John E. Wellwood of Flint, Mich., Second Vice-President.

Women's Rights: Delegates Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Taking steps to carry out the declaration of Lima on women's rights, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union yesterday ignored the controversy stirred up by Doris Stevens, ousted Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

The 21 American Republics were requested by the Board to transmit to the Union on or before May 31, the names of their Government representatives on the Commission.

In appointing Miss Mary Winslow as United States representative recently, President Roosevelt indicated that Miss Stevens, for 10 years Chairman of the Commission, had never officially represented this Government.

The Administration's treatment of Miss Stevens has been sharply criticized by the National Woman's Party, which originally conceived the idea of the Inter-American Commission to improve the status of women in the Western Hemisphere.

Though Miss Winslow sides with Mrs. Roosevelt and against Miss Stevens in advocating legislation for women, the President's wife insists she did not recommend Miss Winslow's appointment.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of heads of Latin American diplomatic missions in Washington, agreed that the persons named by their Governments before May 31 will constitute the membership of the Commission hereafter. After that date, the Governing Board will designate the Chairman of the Commission from among the members.

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Japan Entering Oil Business In Mexico Causes U. S. Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Penetration of Japanese interests in the complicated Mexican oil industry has caused grave concern in United States diplomatic circles here. Confirmation of the long rumored Japanese activity came with the discovery that drilling is to begin soon on concessions held by the Japanese controlled Compania Veracruzana in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The company has signed a contract with a Mexican driller for a maximum of 20 wells yearly and machinery for the operations has been ordered from the United States. Concessions held are on 10,000 acres, which were leased in 1937, and it is learned that the company is attempting to obtain rights to drill on 200,000 acres more.

The concessions granted provide that the company must drill a specified number of wells within a given period and carry a royalty participation by the Mexican Government. One well was brought in in the region last year, yielding from 50 to 100 barrels daily, which does not indicate a large production.

The Japanese have, however, had geologists working in the district for the past year and a half and are apparently optimistic of the potentialities. At least part of their holdings are understood to include land formerly explored by the Standard Oil Company and abandoned by that company as unprofitable to work.

Near Former British Company

The area is in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec near the former properties of the British-owned Aguila Oil Company. It is, however, on the eastern coast of Mexico and will involve, under the present conditions, transportation of any oil produced by the expensive route through the Panama Canal.

A Pacific port remains the most important factor for any considerable increase in Japanese trade here. Work is now being done to improve the Port of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific, which is connected by rail with Puerto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico, and which may eventually divert important trade from the Panama Canal route if the railroad and ports can be sufficiently well equipped.

Shipment of crude oil by rail to Salina Cruz would be unprofitable and refining capacities on the Isthmus are not yet adequate to produce refined products. The only existing refinery is the former Aguila plant at Minatitlan, which has not sufficient capacity to handle the crude oil now being produced.

Many reports have been current of the Japanese building a pipeline across the Isthmus to transport the oil to Salina Cruz, which reports have been denied consistently by the Mexican Government. They are again being revived, but information from the United States and British oil company officials indicate that such a line would be highly impracticable.

Its construction would involve an investment estimated at $18,000,000 and the swampy terrain which must be covered is reported to be unsuitable for such lines. A line laid by Standard Oil in similar territory some years ago was corroded so quickly by the swamp that it lasted only six years, it is revealed.

May Build Refinery

That the transportation problem may be solved later by the shipment of refined products is possible. A new contract now being negotiated by the Mexican Government with William R. Davis Company will, if concluded, provide for $10,000,000 to be invested in restoring and expanding refineries and may result in the Minatitlan plant being equipped to refine products for trade with the west coast of South America and Japan.

Financing for the Japanese activities totals $15,000,000, it is learned, and was obtained by Dr. Tsuru, who heads the company. It has been provided by Cheshu Petroleum, Ltd., and the Central and South American Crude Oil Importing Company, both affiliates of the Nippon Loda Oil Company of Tokyo. Several Mexican citizens are officers in the company, including Gen. Juan Barragan, a man with considerable political influence.

That the company is loath to become involved with the American State Department is revealed by its refusal to accept an offer from the Mexican Government Petroleum Department to drill on acreage formerly held by the Standard Oil Company of California. The American company lost its concessions over a year ago for failure to exploit the land. The Petroleos Mexicanos offer was to drill on a co-operative basis, it is understood.

Crystallization of the Japanese penetration in southern Mexico is viewed with unconcealed disfavor by United States diplomatic representatives here. That Japanese interests are also attempting to obtain participation in Mexican iron mines on the Pacific Coast has also been revealed. Both developments make clear the interest of the totalitarian powers in Mexico's future and its natural resources and dramatize yet further the political and economic damage to United States and British interests caused by the oil dispute.

Wonders of Research: Pickled Cream

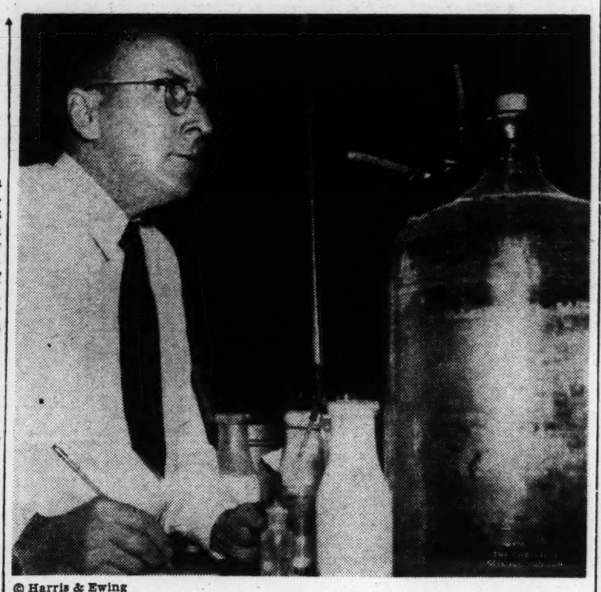
Salt used to keep cream sweet until ready for freezer; then separated—Telescope work pushed.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Promising benefits to dairymen the world over, a method of preserving sweet cream indefinitely has been perfected and tested by Owen E. Williams of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The process makes use of sodium chloride, ordinary table salt.

To 100 pounds of cream of 40 per cent butterfat, he adds seven pounds of salt. When cream is to be delivered once a week from the farm to the creamery, enough salt is placed in the cream jar at the beginning of the week to preserve the week's supply. Then as more cream is added after each milking, it must be carefully mixed with the salt solution already in the jar. The salt prevents souring and also acts as an anti-freeze.

How does one get rid of the salt? Easily. The thick solution is diluted with fresh skim milk and run through an ordinary cream separator. The cream may then be used for making sweet cream butter or in the manufacture of ice cream.



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Owen E. Williams, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Putting cream through acidity test

★ ★ ★

Observatory Completing

Captain Clyde McDowell, naval engineer supervising construction of the 200-inch telescope for Mt. Palomar and buildings pertaining to the new Observatory, says the structure will all be finished, including the English-colonial type lodge to be used as a residence for astronomers, by spring of this year.

★ ★ ★

Youth Exhibits

In order to supply students of grammar and high schools with proper direction and equipment for extra-curricular activities in the study of natural sciences, the American Institute of the City of New York adds to the 10-year old fostering of "junior science clubs" the publication of a youth monthly magazine, The Science Observer. March finds the youthful club members at work preparing for their annual "science fair," to be held in the American Museum of Natural History. Four groups of exhibits designed to relate research with modern living will be presented:

Transportation, communication, production and public welfare; plants and animals under the biological division; physical studies, such as geology, astronomy, and chemistry; and leisure-time activities in general. Prizes total $3,000.

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Protect Small Mammals

"Protect the song-birds" movements have been afoot for many years, because it can easily be demonstrated that during the summer months songbirds in addition to their operatic performances, destroy many harmful insects. "Protect the hawks and owls," because they destroy field rodents, is of more recent origin.

Dr. W. J. Hamilton, Jr., Cornell zoologist, thinks too much credit has been given to birds and too little to mammals for keeping down the insect population of the world. Deer mice, he says, are arch enemies of the larch sawfly and shrews are attracted to weevil-infested chestnuts, destroying most of the grubs.

"It seems proper," he said in a recent paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "to inquire if small mammals occur in sufficient numbers to have any material effect in reducing the insect population of the forest. A mixed population of shrews and mice totaling as high as 400 is not uncommon, and between 80 to 100 is average.

"Contrast this populous group with passerine birds. In the most select woodlands, where conditions are best for breeding, there are only about eight birds to the acre, and birds other than the few winter residents, are active in control of insects only during the warmer months of the year. Analysis shows that mammals take insects in large numbers every month. I believe we may even question the value of owls when they destroy small forest mammals."

★ ★ ★

Continents on the March

Those who have cut up the map of the world, fitted the nose of South America into Africa's Gulf of Guinea, and tried to patch together North America and Europe even as Wegener, Baker and Taylor eminently tried before them, will appreciate the latest work on "Our Wandering Continents," an hypothesis of continental drifting, by Dr. Alex L. du Toit, published by Oliver and Boyd, London.

Reviewed by E. B. Bailey in Nature, British weekly journal of research, the author is congratulated upon his writing a history of the earth in terms of shifting land masses. In addition to summaries of the work of those who have theorized before on the subject, du Toit tells of the origin of Gondwana and Laurasia in the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic, of the Carboniferous glaciations, and of the subsequent history of the lands of the world as a whole, grouped geographically about the great "fold-girdle" of Tertiary mountains, supposed in its southern loop to embrace the scattered segments of Gondwana, and in its northern loop, those of Laurasia. Nature's reviewer warns, however, that the book is difficult.

Employment Rise Marks Year At Bonneville Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—The Bonneville project, through which the huge power, irrigation, and transportation unit was constructed, has been in operation a year. In that time employees have increased from a staff of about a dozen persons to more than 800, occupying two office buildings and numerous suites of offices throughout Oregon and Washington.

Pay-roll registration does not include hundreds of individuals employed through the Works Progress Administration to work on the project, at odd times, during the year. Nor does the $100,000 monthly pay roll include huge sums of WPA money used to pay these laborers.

Crews Maintained

The two buildings occupied, one of them new, are located in Portland. The project maintains a crew of 48 men at Goldendale, Wash., and another of 30 at The Dalles on the Oregon side. In addition, survey crews operate out of Salem, Eugene, and Albany, Ore., while similar crews work out of Ephrata, Sunnyside, Raymond, White Salmon, La Center, Longview, North Bonneville, Coulee City, and Pe Ell, Wash.

Since last August employment figures have increased rapidly, according to a recent report. In that month the biggest employment jump of the season came, the staff increasing from about 50 to almost 400 in a single month. With the rapid increase of construction along the proposed transmission lines, it is expected employment will increase continuously for some time.

Expansion Program

At present, 55 per cent of all employees on the project are from Oregon, while 38 per cent are Washingtonians; the remainder are government officials in various sections of the country.

The 1939 expansion program has been tentatively announced by Bonneville officials. Final adoption and promotion of these plans will not be attempted until Congress has approved the projects. J. D. Ross, Bonneville Administrator, presented to Congress a budget requesting $14,000,000. This sum will be used for administration of the project and to carry on construction of lines from the dam into both Oregon and Washington. One line will be run to Grand Coulee, another to Portland and Vancouver, Wash., and then to the lower portion of the Olympic Peninsula. A fourth line will be run from Portland through the Willamette Valley to Eugene.

Oklahoma Governor Proposes Ouster of Isms From Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma took cognizance recently of constantly recurring charges that Communism pervades the schools of the State with orders to Boards of Regents to dismiss any instructors teaching subversive "isms," but after a six weeks' search none have been dismissed.

The Governor singled out the University of Oklahoma at Norman, and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, for particular attention.

He announced he had information which he believed reliable that faculty members of the State's two largest institutions were teaching propaganda unfriendly to democratic government.

Recently, however, Dr. W. B. Bizzell, President of the University, announced he had been unable to find any Communists, although a few instructors might be described as "pink."

Little Interest Shown

At the same time the State Senate showed little disposition to join in a legislative investigation of "red" activities. A resoluton adopted in the Hous eis expected to end in committee.

Thus, the attack by the Governor, himself a graduate of the University, apparently was on its way to oblivion, much in the same manner as earlier attacks made during the Oklahoma Youth Legislature in which it was charged that Norman and Stillwater contained relatively large groups of Communists.

The Youth Legislature itself was watched closely by an American Legion committee for possible outbreaks but the members ended their sessions by condemning all "isms" but Americanism, although many reputed radicals were numbered among the members of the Legislature.

The Governor made it plain he had no quarrel with an instructor who discussed the various forms of government in the world today, or who even studied Communism or Fascism. But he insisted that the Boards of Regents of the two schools clean out instructors who embraced either philosophy and prompted it.

Academic Freedom

Indications are that many instructors who are considered "reds" by outsiders because they do find some things good in other systems without, however, condemning Democracy, are to be protected upon the grounds of academic freedom of speech.

Dean E. N. Comfort of the Oklahoma School of Religion, an institution supported by Presbyterians but accredited by the University, apparently is coming out victor in public and press opinion in a battle of words with Tom Kight, Claremore, member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kight, author of a measure passed by the House which makes a sit-down strike criminal syndicalism, singled out the School of Religion for a particular attack, while speaking on his measure. Dean Comfort demanded a hearing. Mr. Kight refused a hearing but dropped his attack after several newspapers commented editorially concerning the situation in favor of Dean Comfort.

The Representative's criticism was directed principally at Dean Comfort's participation in a conference at Birmingham, Ala., which Mr. Kight indicated was for advancement of Negroes. Many Oklahomans of the Old South regard any association with Negroes as an indication of Communism.

Many Rumors

Rumors have been frequent for years that the University, particularly, was a hotbed of Communism. Members of the Board of Regents apparently have heard the rumors, too, for they revealed after the Governor's statement that they had investigated them several times, and had found "no one guilty of subversion."

In his attack on leftist professors Governor Phillips said:

"If they are teaching Communism at the University I believe that is a reflection on the governing board and heads of institutions. They are taking pay from the State and they don't have the right to teach the overthrow of the government.

"I am going to expect the head of every institution to purge the rolls of that kind of instructor. That applies to any belief that would seek to destroy the democratic form of government. I don't care if they believe and talk about it, but I think it has gone far beyond that line in some institutions."

Heads of all other State schools have maintained strict silence in the controversy and apparently have thereby avoided criticism.

Mr. and Mrs. Landon Win Realtor's Praise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Mr. and Mrs. Alf M. Landon of this city have gone into the subdivision business, and they are doing such a good job that the National Association of Real Estate Boards picks out their project as an example of proper planning. Their subdivision consists of 160 scenic acres and includes their own 40-acre home-site.

Professionally planned, the neighborhood's road system isolates it from general traffic, the Real Estate Boards news letter reports. Road plans are carefully aligned to the grade of the hills in profile, so as to produce pleasant lines.

A declaration of restrictions and covenants establishes standards for building construction but provides for revision after 25 years if the majority of owners desire it.

Forums Aid Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An educational technique as old as history itself; and yet as fresh and new as a spring hat, is adding new facets to the business of living for a large group Akron men.

"Personal Enrichment" is the Akron Y. M. C. A.'s descriptive phrase for its round table forums.

Currently some 160 men are blending diversified ideas and viewpoints into a harmonious educational method. In all, eight forum groups meet regularly in the comfortable lounges of the Y building.

The groups started a year ago now are in the middle of their second semester with two more semesters yet to come before the summer season shifts the emphasis from mental to physical activities.

The forum uses the discussion method to delve into almost every phase of modern youth's life. Living should mean much more than just "making a living" and the forum groups are set up to prove that undebatable point.

Topics for the semester range from "What a Young Man Should Know" for the young men's forum circle, to "Thinking About Marriage," "Tips for Salesmen" and "My Own Philosophy" for the young business men's group.

From that general topic, each group goes through a series of related subjects developing the major theme. Each semester's course runs six weeks.

An informal education committee, headed by Russell J. Humbert, directs the broad trend of the discussion program. This general committee determines the discussions and dislikes of the group and coordinates the hodge-podge of current events and actual educational needs into a timely diversified program. Within each group the individual member is encouraged to take an active, even an aggressive, part in the development of the various topics.

Some person, an authority on the topic under discussion, is invited to lead.

Presentation is not of a lecture type, however, but is highly informal, breaking down the self-consciousness of any timid member. A chairman assists in keeping the discussion on topic.

While current events and topics of an informative nature predominate technical groups, fitting the needs of chemists and engineers and other specialized fields, are set up and are thriving under the democratic method of presentation.

New Deal Losing in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Out of recent developments in Michigan has come a political picture in which most observers believe the Democratic Party no longer can be counted on to follow the aegis of the New Deal.

Michigan Democrats have changed leaders. In their spring convention they abandoned the liberal leadership of former Gov. Frank Murphy, the State's No. 1 exponent of the New Deal and now United States Attorney General, and fell in line with the steady strengthening conservative wing of the party.

Murray D. VanWagoner, politically powerful State Highway Commissioner and only remaining Democrat holding a State elective office in Michigan, became the undisputed Party chieftain when the convention overwhelmingly elected his candidate to the State chairmanship, Charles S. Porritt. The convention was marked by a behind-the-scenes struggle between Mr. VanWagoner and Mr. Murphy for control of the Party. Mr. Murphy's candidate withdrew when it became evident that the former Governor's power had waned.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. VanWagoner represent different political schools. As compared with the former Governor's idealism, which his foes have termed too visionary, Mr. VanWagoner stands for practical political conservatism. His Highway Department is regarded as one of the best organized political machines in Michigan's history. It is considered noteworthy that Mr. VanWagoner did not support Mr. Murphy in the campaign last fall. Political observers regard the highway head, in view of the new Party alignment, as the logical Democratic candidate for the Governorship in 1940.

With Mr. VanWagoner at the helm, the support which the Party in Michigan will give to the New Deal from now on is regarded as highly problematical. The convention vote is interpreted as clear indication that the rank and file of the Party in this State want more conservative leadership than that given by Mr. Murphy. Informed circles expect that the Michigan delegation to the Democratic national convention next year will not be a New Deal delegation.

The trend away from New Dealism has been apparent since last fall, when Mr. Murphy was defeated by Frank D. Fitzgerald, a former Governor and G. O. P. critic of the "Little New Deal" which marked Mr. Murphy's Administration in 1937-1938. The campaign hinged more on Mr. Murphy's own policies than on the Republican program, and the Democratic defeat was regarded as due largely to protest votes against the Administration's labor and public spending program.

His lenient handling of the State's sit-down strikes and Lansing's "labor holiday" brought Mr. Murphy widespread censure and was regarded as the touchiest spot in the campaign. Mr. Murphy was known to have kept in close contact with the White House during his administration, and many Michigan voters expressed resentment over the implication that the State Government was being administered or influenced from Washington.

The convention outcome is also regarded here as having shown that President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Murphy to the Attorney Generalship the day he left office in Lansing, did little to bolster the former Governor's prestige as a leader of the Party in Michigan.

Tuna Ways Traced By Floating 'Lab'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—Three leading marine biologists of the Pacific Coast, Dr. Ralph Bolin and Dr. C. B. Van Niel of Carmel and Dr. Harry Godsell of Terminal Island, are accompanying the N. B. Scofield new flagship of the California Fish and Game fleet, on a two-month cruise to the Galapagos Islands.

Object of the cruise is a technical study of the great tuna fishing banks off South and Central America where the huge American tuna clippers catch thousands of tons of this valuable food fish annually to support a major canning industry in San Pedro, Long Beach, and San Diego.

The Scofield, which replaces the Albacore, was built and equipped for fisheries research at a cost of approximately $160,000.

Another Eat-More Drive Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Prompted by growers of citrus fruit in California, Arizona, Texas and Florida, the retail food industry throughout the United States is directing special effort to persuading everyone to eat more oranges and grapefruit during the 10-day period beginning March 2.

This is the third National Citrus Sale in a season when the total harvest of citrus fruit from all domestic producing areas is greatest in history, according to the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

With the experience of previous sales concentrations to guide them, some 200,000 food outlets are organizing for the drive, scheduled at the height of the citrus harvest. Notwithstanding a 25 per cent loss to California's remaining navel orange crop (due to a three-day windstorm which blew fruit from the trees), California will contribute a "plentiful supply of oranges to the national market," according to the "Sunkist" Exchange.

Taking its turn at national promotion for the entire citrus industry, the Exchange, one of the world's largest producing and distributing co-operatives, has sent out 20,000 sales manuals to stimulate trade co-operation. This 24-page booklet gives equal emphasis to all three producing areas, illustrating proved selling displays of fruit and merchandising material available free to dealers. To stimulate consumer demand for oranges and grapefruit, leading marketing agencies from all producing states have arranged for concentrated consumer advertising in magazines, newspapers, and out-of-home media.

Organized groups of distributors and food retailers co-operating with the citrus fruit industry in national sales promotion include the Independent Food Distributors Council, representing 153,000 grocery stores, National Association of Food Chains, with 26,000 retail units; Super Market Institute, 1,200 markets; National Restaurant Association, 5,800 outlets; National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4,000 units; National Association of Retail Druggists, 28,000 members; Limited Price Variety Stores Association, representing 6,000 stores, and the Institute of Distribution, which includes among 9,000 members many stores with restaurants or soda fountains.

Also co-operating are railroads, featuring citrus fruits on dining-car menus; and hotels, specializing in service of oranges and grapefruit in varied forms.

Ancient Secrets In Papermaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — Searching out secrets of the ancients to account for the remarkable preservation of age-old manuscripts the National Bureau of Standards has finally completed analysis of the Arabic manuscripts in the Princeton University Library to determine the kinds of fibers used. Most of the manuscripts tested were dated from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. With the exception of three, the papers in about equal proportion were found to be composed of ramie fibers and flax fibers. Ramie predominates in the earlier, and flax in the later manuscripts.

The paper of one, ascribed to the early seventeenth century, was found to be of Japanese mulberry fiber, and the fiber of two papers belonging to the eighteenth century turned out to be cotton.

Ramie is very similar to linen in both its textile-making and paper-making properties and has therefore been generally classified as linen. Mulberry, mitsumata and other similar fibers are still used considerably in making the soft, strong tissues of Japanese and Chinese papers. Like other oriental papers examined by the Bureau, these exhibited little evidence of deterioration. Most of the Arabic papers had an excellent glazed finish.

Miss Perkins Seeks New Job Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Frances Perkins opposed March 1 a proposal to shift control of the United States Employment Service from the Labor Department to the Social Security Board.

The Labor Secretary expressed her opposition in testimony before the Senate Unemployment Committee on a bill by Chairman James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, to establish a permanent system of federal unemployment relief.

Among other things, the bill would combine the employment service, which seeks to find jobs for the unemployed, with the unemployment benefits program of the social security board.

Miss Perkins conceded that there was "confusion and conflict" between the employment service and the unemployment benefit program "at some points." But she added that "a mere merger of the two would not solve the problem." With this statement she coupled an explanation that the employment service performs functions not connected with the unemployment benefits program, such as aiding the WPA and the PWA in finding workers, and assisting private citizens in seeking private jobs.

Montgomery to Hail Alabama's Old Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mobile has surrendered to Montgomery in the battle over return from Iowa of the "Republic of Alabama" flag. As a result plans are going ahead here for a welcoming ceremony when the emblem, carried away by a federal soldier during the Civil War, is returned by a delegation of the Iowa Legislature.

For two weeks the word battle raged over whether Mobile or Montgomery would receive the flag. Mobile, Alabama's oldest city, which has seen six flags fly over it during its history, wanted the honor, and E. M. Megginson, Representative from Mobile, offered a resolution in the Legislature asking that the historic old banner first be returned to Mobile for ceremonies and then deposited in the State Department of Archives and History at Montgomery.

This resolution died in committee while both houses passed another resolution by Senator Charles A. Stakely of Montgomery providing that the Governor accept the flag and that a joint Senate and House session greet the Lowa delegation when the flag comes home. This date has not as yet been set.

The Iowa Legislature voted 10 days ago to return the flag. The chairman of the Iowa House and a Representative of the Grand Army of the Republic will accompany the flag. The banner had been deposited in the Iowa Department of Archives and History since 1892.

The women of Montgomery designed the flag and presented it to the State after it seceded from the Union, Jan. 11, 1861, but before it joined the Confederate States of America.

New York Bill Guards Press and Cameramen

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Interference with news reporters and photographers while performing their work in public places would be made third degree assault under a bill before the Legislature March 1.

The measure, introduced by Senator William J. Murray, New York Democrat, also makes beating or striking reporters or photographers while engaged in their occupation in public gatherings third degree assault. An identical measure failed to pass the Assembly last year.

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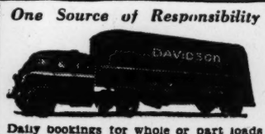

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Poland and Italy Agree On 'Friendly Collaboration'

WARSAW, March 2 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Italy and Poland yesterday agreed on a "friendly collaboration" between their countries.

A joint Italian-Polish communique was issued shortly before Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, boarded a train for Rome after a five-day visit with Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck.

Poland recognized Italy's territorial aspirations as justified, but did not commit itself to a joint policy in this respect, the Foreign Office publication, Gazetta Polska, said today in a summary of the discussions.

"Order and Justice" were emphasized as the two essentials of Polish-Italian policies, the paper said in interpretation of a Government communique.

"Order means such political balance as would correspond with the interests and cultural needs of nations of the world.

"Justice means that if this balance should be the result of international understanding, one should consider only the just interests and justified needs," the Gazetta said.

Poland reassured Italy of its "cordial friendship and mutual understanding," acording to the paper's headline.

The editorial, however, stressed that "there are regions where the vital interests of Poland and Italy are common and parallel, but there also are regions where these interests are not the same, although they do not compete with each other. Both countries understand this very well."

Australia and Its Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia is turning to the new problem of the aliens in its midst.

Australia's immigration law, said to be unique in the world, is actually nondiscriminatory. But it yet gives the Government power to carry out the national policy which denies entry to those elements Australians think themselves unable to assimilate.

The method of application of this law, by employment of a dictation test, is also unique. Canada has a reading test, but this is solely used for the purpose of excluding illiterates. The Australian dictation test is a flexible method of excluding undesirables. It was used against a New Zealand Communist some years ago who was called upon to translate Dutch. In another case Italian was the language employed to exclude an English immigrant. It was the British Government which suggested this method of migration control to the Australians, holding it would spare the feelings of the Indians whom the Australian Government was determined to exclude.

Unnaturalized migrants cannot be electors or civil servants, but they enjoy full right of appeal to the courts, pay full taxes, and in most States they can own property.

In three States, Victoria, Tasmania, and West Australia, aliens have full rights to acquire property. In New South Wales they may do so only after establishment of a residential qualification. In Queensland foreigners may not hold freehold land, but foreign companies may acquire freeholds, and in South Australia Asiatics are forbidden to hold leases of Crown lands in irrigation areas.

Australia could not enter any treaty relating to treatment of aliens because the Federal Government has no powers over the States. Here lurks a difficult constitutional issue. It is necessary to examine the laws of all six States before any account of the status of the alien can be given, and then it is a confused state of affairs which emerges.

Aliens cannot be nagivation pilots, they cannot obtain liquor licenses in some States.

Foreigners Unassimilated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The dangers of permitting foreign minorities to concentrate in colonies in North Queensland was stressed by Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England, and Director of the Imperial Soil Bureau, on his return from a tour of the sugar-growing districts of North Queensland.

Foreign, particularly Italian, interest and participation in the Queensland sugar industry has long been regarded as one of the major problems of North Queensland. While the foreign-born population in the sugar-growing districts only amounts to 11 per cent of the total population, this 11 per cent has concentrated into two or three areas, and has stamped an Italian character on certain of Queensland's sugar towns.

Attempts by the Queensland Government to promote the assimilation of these foreign communities by education and social intercourse has so far failed, with the result that many members of the Government regard these colonies of unassimilated foreigners as a liability rather than an asset to Australia in time of National emergency.

Chile Offers Haven

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 2 (AP)—Sixty-eight Jewish refugees were promised a haven in Chile at the last moment last night as they were about to be returned to Europe.

The party was disembarked after Italian Line officers of the Conte Grande had delayed sailing for seven hours. The Chilean Embassy said visas would be granted today.

LA GUAIRA, Venezuela, March 2 (AP)—A party of 165 German Jews, denied permission to land at several Caribbean ports, sought refuge yesterday in Venezuela without immediate success. The refugees were aboard the German liner Koenigstein.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 2 (AP)—The Guatemalan Government yesterday agreed to admit Jewish immigrants who have relatives in Guatemala on condition that they engage in agriculture and refrain from business. In the last year 232 Jews were admitted under similar stipulations.

French Air Aide Gets New Honor

PARIS (AP)—Capt. Paul Chemidlin, representative of the French Air Ministry who became a key figure in the disclosure that France was negotiating for mass purchases of American planes, was promoted March 1 to an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Captain Chemidlin was injured in the crash of a new light bomber being tested near Los Angeles Jan. 23. His presence in the plane was the first public disclosure of the French negotiations, which then became the subject of a congressional storm in Washington.

An Air Ministry decree bestowing the Legion of Honor award on Captain Chemidlin "for exceptional services" said the entire French Cabinet approved the honor.

President, Returning, Orders Cruiser for Saito

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The cruiser Houston, bringing President Roosevelt home from the Fleet war games, sped through a choppy sea for Charleston, S. C., where she is due to dock March 3.

Before closing the temporary White House offices in Coral Gables, Acting Secretary William D. Hassett received word from the Houston that she was making steady progress northwestward from Puerto Rico, despite heavy seas whipped up by "intensified trade winds."

The message also disclosed that Mr. Roosevelt had established another precedent by ordering the Navy Department to make a heavy cruiser available to transport the remains of Hirosi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador who passed on in Washington last Sunday, back to his native land.

This custom heretofore has been followed only when incumbent diplomats have died at their posts. Ambassador Saito resigned last October.

Mr. Hassett and his staff arranged to leave Miami before noon to meet the Chief Executive in Charleston.

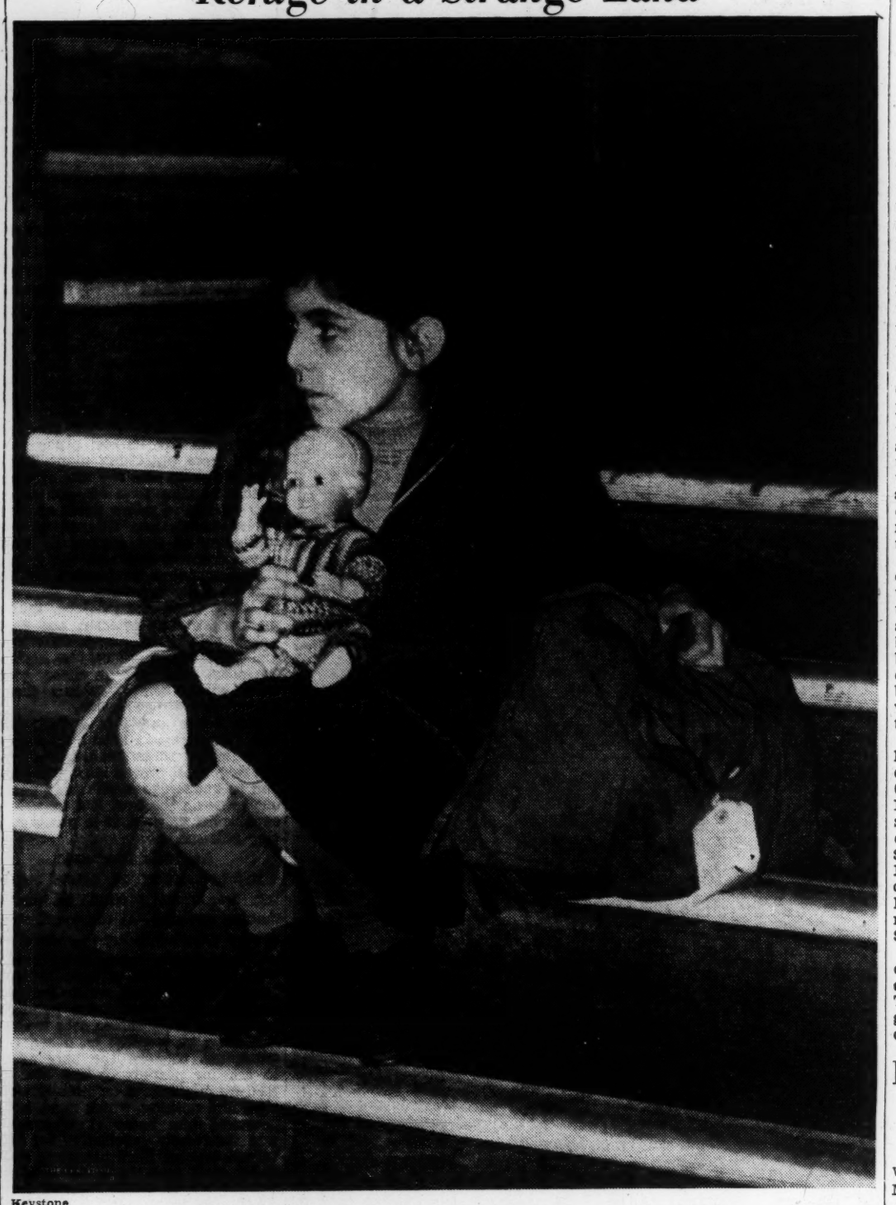
The President, who sailed for the fleet maneuvers Feb. 18 from Key West, will entrain for Washington between 7 and 8 p. m., tomorrow. He will reach the Capitol Saturday morning a few hours before going to St. John's Episcopal Church for services arranged especially for the Presidential family and high administration officials every March 4 since the first Roosevelt inauguration.

Shortly afterward he will make an address at the joint session of the Senate and House in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Congress under the Constitution. He has been working on the address at sea and is expected to finish it before reaching Washington.

Probation Denied Morley

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell has denied Clarence J. Morley of Denver, 70-year-old former Governor of Colorado, probation from a five-year sentence for using the mails to defraud in the promotion of an Indianapolis investment company, of which he was president.

Refuge in a Strange Land



Keystone

Jewish Child From Germany Cared For in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Where will she go?—and when? She does not know. It is sufficient for the moment that she is safe.

Perhaps they will let her stay in England a while. Perhaps, when she is older, they will let her go to a new country where she will be "home."

She will be taken care of, that is certain. But what of her parents? If only she knew, and Hans knew, and the 5,000 other children knew, when they would see their fathers and their mothers.

British Charity Taxed by Help for Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Through the untiring determination of private individuals and unofficial organizations, Britain is being able to paint a small patch of light on the dark picture of the European refugee problem.

Progress is being made, but there are great difficulties in this country in the way of providing hospitality, temporary refuge, and opportunities for a new start in life. These obstacles are mainly the strictness of the Home Office regulations regarding entry of aliens, the large financial guarantees needed from private sources willing to take responsibility for refugees, and also a prejudice against opening the door more than ajar due to a prevalent belief that it would aggravate the unemployment problem here, and might even foster anti-Semitic feeling.

The effect of these barriers is seen in the fact that since the beginning of July last up to the end of January, this year, only 4,547 adults and 3,003 children were admitted from Germany and Austria, and at the time of writing, admission of only about 500 more was foreshadowed in the immediate future. Considering that there appears to have been no open objection to giving refuge to children the number of them admitted is held to be exceedingly small in comparison with the number, computed at about 100,000, said to be waiting to leave those countries.

Refuges at Chief Points

A demand is growing that the magnitude of the problem is outside the scope of charity and that the Government should formulate a policy, provide refugee departments at the Home Office and the Foreign Office, form a series of "Ellis Islands" or refuges at chief points, and clearing camps, and guarantee a loan for settlement plans.

Politicians, religious leaders, and people in many different walks of life are now endeavoring to rid a section of public opinion of a prejudice against large-scale assistance to refugees. There have been demonstrations on behalf of the unemployed calling for better provision for them and protection for them from foreign labor competition. The issue is being debated in the correspondence columns of the press.

Answers to these claims have been widely voiced and may be summarized in the words of Sir Norman Angell in a booklet just published, "The Economics of the Refugee Problem." Sir Norman asserts that admission of immigrants actually makes work. He quotes Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, as saying in the House of Commons last November that 11,000 German refugees settled in Britain had given work to 15,000 British workmen.

Sir Norman contends that an increasing population does not necessarily mean unemployment, which, he says, is proved by the prosperity of the periods when the population of, for instance, the United States was rapidly increasing.

Home Labor Unaffected

A statement issued by the Trade Union Congress also dismisses as an illusion the idea that admission of refugees is prejudicial to British employment. It is pointed out that Home Office regulations preclude any chance of an insured worker being replaced by a refugee.

Meanwhile, however, several charitable organizations are striving manfully to meet the situation within the limits of their powers. The biggest refugee camp in Britain has just been opened at Richborough, Kent, famous as the Kitchener Camp where 400,000 troops were stationed in the World War.

This camp is planned to hold 3,500 refugees, between the ages of 18 and 35, from Germany and Austria. It will cost £80,000 a year to maintain and is being run by the Jewish Lads Brigade. The site has been placed at the Brigade's disposal by the owners of the engineering firms of Pearson and Dorman Long. The accommodation was renovated by 100 refugee craftsmen working day and night.

The men in the camp are being trained in engineering, agriculture, and trades like boot repairing and tailoring. They have English and Spanish classes in the evenings. A large cinema is also being built, equipped, and is to be run for them by the Odeon circuit of cinemas.

There are plans to run the camp itself on a parliamentary system, so that the inmates have a say in their own management. All are eventually to emigrate as they are trained, and opportunity arises.

Training for Agriculture

Another practical scheme for training refugees in agriculture is being undertaken in Oxfordshire by a committee of technicians, architects, estate agents, practicing farmers, and agricultural experts.

A large derelict estate, Tythrop House, of 300 acres has been leased from Magdalen College, Oxford. The house is to take 200 refugee students and equip them for farm careers overseas. At the same time 300 acres of English land will be brought back into cultivation.

London Jewry has been active in organizing self-denial days. Jewish homes, even in the poor localities, subscribed the cost of one meal to a fund, while Jewish stallholders in the well-known Petticoat-Lane market gave a percentage of their takings. Collections have been made in Jewish factories and workshops.

Some of the best work for the refugees is being achieved by the Society of Friends in London. This organization has found promising openings upon the land overseas for 40 young persons who would otherwise have been destitute. Similarly hopeful careers are promised for 70 more who are under training in the four agricultural centers the Society has set up in different parts of Britain.

Work of Society of Friends

The work of the Society of Friends is one part of a great charitable effort that is going on in Britain. The core of this effort is a fund now approaching a total of £500,000, which is being raised under the aegis of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank Bowater. The Society of Friends is one of numerous individual groups which have set up separate organizations of their own, each covering some particular aspect of the problem. That undertaken by the Friends concerns Christian and non-Aryan refugees, including Jews not professing Judaism.

The Society's work has differed from that of most other groups in being carried on simultaneously by branches in Berlin and Vienna as well as in London and other British centers.

The Friends London refugee office was started in 1933 at the Society's headquarters in the Euston Road. It has now been moved to the Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury. Here central machinery has been set up under Lord Hailey, a distinguished Indian Civil Servant, so as to bring all the London refugee associations into close contact.

Class Lines Disregarded

At the office of the Society of Friends a Monitor representative found a number of refugees in a comfortable waiting room. Men, women, and children, of all ages, and belonging to widely differing social classes, were there. All were being carefully taken care of, but the sadness of the condition—exiles as they are from their homes and dependent upon strangers for their future—made the gathering a silent one.

One of the first refugees spoken to had been a successful architect in Vienna and was now applying not overhopefully for permission for members of his family to join him.

A refugee, to be allowed to enter Britain, has now first to obtain a pass from British representatives in Berlin or Vienna. It is here that the emergency committee of the Society of Friends comes in. Its agents on the Continent look into each case and send particulars of the more urgent of them to London.

Endeavor is then made to provide the required guarantee. While the Monitor's representative was in the Friends' London office, a phone call came through from a well-wisher who had just found nine others to join him in guaranteeing £100 a year required to render possible the admission of one particular refugee who had long been upon the waiting list.

Tasmania to Provide Post for Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

The University of Tasmania has offered a position on its staff to a university refugee from Austria or Germany. Members of the staff have undertaken to subscribe part of the salary for a period of four years if the Council will appoint a refugee to the staff and the Council will provide the remainder.

Information is being sought from the Academical Refugees' Council in England with a view to finding a suitable person to occupy the post.

Social Security Makes Tax Boost In Oregon Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon counties cannot pay their share of the State's Social Security budget in the next two years. Such was the admission of county spokesmen who appeared before the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature, now in session here, and requested additional taxes to enable the counties to meet their bills for the care of the needy, the aged and the unfit.

Officers of the State Association of County Officials told the Legislators that counties will not be able to meet the proposed $22,000,000 social security budget. They added that this figure, although beyond their means, was far short of the amount needed to provide adequate care for those who need it. Several months ago counties recommended that the budget be set at $30,000,000.

Relief committee estimates indicate that the counties of the State will be at least $650,000 short of their required contribution for 1939 alone, or $1,300,000 for the 1939-1940 biennium. The committees have been informed by the county governments that the expenditures will be controlled by funds available, and when those are gone aid will be terminated abruptly

Meanwhile, social security expenses have gained steadily. Income of the counties has dropped from $18,000,000 in 1928 to $14,000,000 in 1937. In the same period funds spent for social security from the counties' coffers leaped from $1,218,000 to $2,945,000. County Commissioner Frank Shull of Mulnomah, largest county in the State, estimated that his county, with a relief requirement of $1,913,000, would be about $630,000 short for 1939-1940.

The one solution suggested by county officials was enactment of a State Sales Tax or Gross Income Tax, receipts from which should go to the counties to meet relief costs.

Interstate Truckers On 60-Hour Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—A basic work week of 60 hours went into effect March 1 for thousands of truck drivers.

Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, in effect since October for interstate bus drivers, were extended to trucks operated for hire across state lines. They do not apply to trucks operated by companies in the conduct of their own business.

Drivers affected are forbidden generally to remain on duty for more than 60 hours in any week. An exception allows carriers operating a vehicle every day of the week to permit a driver to remain on duty for 70 hours in any period of 192 consecutive hours (eight days).

With certain exceptions intended to give the regulations necessary flexibility, a driver must not work more than 10 hours in any 24-hour period, unless he had been off duty eight consecutive hours during the period.

San Francisco Fair Traffic Appears on Way to Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Throngs of visitors to The Golden Gate International Exposition here are handled with amazing ease and apparent simplicity. This accomplishment has brought sighs of relief from both city and Fair officials who have been apprehensive of possible inability to care for large crowds seeking a holiday on this mid-bay island.

The problem of getting to and from an Island Fairgrounds is somewhat different from the routine method of driving one's car or taking street cars to the exposition grounds on the edge of the average world-fair city.

Here, however, there are only two practicable ways by which one can reach the World's Fair Island: by ferry, or by driving across the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and parking in the 14,000-car parking lot.

There have been traffic snarls, all right, on the Bay Bridge, and there may be others at peak hours, but giant thermometers set up at the entrances of the bridge, showing how full the parking lot is, help drivers gauge whether or not to risk driving across to find a parking space. Special police details are on the job day and night.

Large parking areas, that will be enlarged to accommodate peak crowds in May, June, July and August, are available to the ferry-goer not far from the ferry slips at the Ferry Building in San Francisco.

Once on Treasure Island one's troubles—if any—are over. Here some 700 smartly uniformed young men can direct one to any spot on this 400-acre man-made island quicker than they can salute—which they do with great dignity as they answer each question.

Guards, guides, and cashiers give a dash of bright color to the surroundings. There are nearly 300 cashiers on the Island to take care of finances. So far, the average person spends $1.27 a day. For the first days it was higher, but is now settling down again. All the major exhibit halls and palaces are open to the public free of charge. The Palace of Fine Arts charges 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Here is housed the $40,000,000 fine arts collection.

On The Gayway 25 cents is top price. There are a growing number of restaurants that charge slightly more than city prices, but for anyone who likes "hot dogs" and hamburgers or sandwiches, the 55 hot dog stands and candy booths throughout the fairgrounds will take care of them nicely. One stand sold 8,000 sandwiches at 15 cents each on Washington's Birthday and could have sold more.

The restaurants and "hot dog" stands also provide the visitor with an opportunity to rest a bit in his trek about the Island. And this brings up a word to the wise:

First, Ladies, don't wear high heeled shoes to the Fair—and this goes whether you visit the San Francisco or New York Fair. Wear a comfortable low-heeled shoe.

Second. If you plan to spend the late afternoon and/or evening on Treasure Island take along a light coat. Once the sun goes down, the ocean breeze, refreshing as it is, has a slight bite and a coat or jacket is comfortable.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Flying School for Birds

By A. J. Forrest

Peter the Owl, with beady inscrutable eyes, is now at school discovering how to fly. Peter's earliest memories go back to the time when, as a fluffy white infant, he tumbled from his tree, and a passer-by caught him and carried him home. For two years after that he lived in a shop at Southampton. Sometimes he welcomed visitors with a [illegible] screech, and sometimes with a sagacious nod. But alas! for a great part of his time he was tethered to a chain to prevent him from straying.

Never knowing the meaning of true freedom, and never having sampled the joy of flight, Peter's wings were miserably feeble and undeveloped. Then came the day when he was put under the care of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and quite soon now the lovable little tawny owl will regain his natural birthright—the command of the air.

His "flying instructor" is a warm-hearted bird lover, Superintendent Frank Finn, and his "schoolroom" is the Superintendent's spacious garden shrubbery, which adjoins green fields at Mottingham, Kent.

Choosing Lodgings

When he arrived, the first essential was to feed Peter on good foods—meats and eggs. Then the right kind of lodgings, or should we say "boarding house," had to be found for him. This was found in Mr. Finn's hospitable oak tree, 52 feet high, a real garden monarch. Affixed to its trunk are graduated perches, each two feet apart. Starting on the bottom rung, Peter is learning, entirely of his own accord, for there is no disciplinary nature about his lessons, to hop from one rung to the other. It will be an eventful day when he masters the whole flight.

Once he can do this he will be ready to fend for himself, just like any other owl. At any time, indeed, when he feels so inclined, he may fly off into neighboring woodlands, returning like other ex-pupils at meal times, or perhaps to exchange greetings with his old flying master. Or he may decide—and trust an owl to do the wise thing—to adopt the friendly oak, with its thick foliage, for his home, and invite another owl to join him.

Birds, such as Peter, need private flying lessons, since it is not wise to turn them loose among the tiny songsters who are being given instruction at the R. S. P. C. A.'s riverside bird flying school. This institution is a huge, three-sectional aviary, 44 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. It is amply stocked with swings, inclined ladders, and other gymnastic devices, enabling the birds to play and exercise themselves. Inside the aviary grow various evergreen shrubs as well as a large poplar tree, thanks to which the birds quickly acquire their lost sense of balance. Not less important are the dust baths, drinking water troughs, covered-in sleeping quarters, and nesting-boxes.

In an Apple Orchard

The site of the school is an old, sweet-smelling apple orchard, lying close to the River Ember at Thames Ditton, about 12 miles from London. Three hundred pupils are now in residence, with a permanent caretaker in charge. They are of all sorts of colors, sizes, and characters, and include such rarities as Pekin robins, Mongolian larks, Java sparrows, Chinese nightingales, Indian crested cardinals, and Bengalese finches.

But nearly all have this sad fact in common. Born in the wilds and taken prisoner, they passed their time in tiny metal cages until R. S. P. C. A. officers rescued them. The British pupils, such as blackbirds, thrushes, chaffinches, and greenfinches, will be released into woods and fields as soon as they have recovered the use of their wings and their normal strength, and provided, of course, that there is plenty of food about.

Helping the Captives

Obviously it would be cruel to liberate any ex-cage captive immediately, leaving him in his weakened condition to hunt for his own food and to protect himself, even supposing he had strength enough to fly. Take, for example, a bullfinch named "Cherry," who is now a perky little pupil. Because of long captivity in an ill-designed cage, his wings were almost useless and his claws had grown bent and unwieldy. Thanks to the care he receives, his strength is improving rapidly, his claws are becoming normal, and he will be a candidate for release this coming spring.

The same may be said for a sprightly young blackbird who hails from Italy. He was found, crestfallen and very bedraggled, inside a miserable cage suspended from a wall. Few birds could have been more dispirited, but now he is normal and happy, and proving himself a stickler for discipline among his little bird friends.

Another decided character is "Horatio Nelson," a hen song thrush. Her story, however, is rather different. No one had made a "pet" of her so far as putting her in a cage goes, but it happened that a bird lover, while strolling in Kensington Gardens last winter, saw her lying helpless in the snow. Very carefully she was picked up, taken home and fed, and having been supplied with a tiny blanket was packed off to the school. Today, so tame is Horato that she perches, when called, on her caretaker's outstretched finger. She, too, should be fit for her "pass out certificate" in the spring.

Wings Restored

Scores of pupils, on their first arrival, have not the slightest idea, or even intention of looking for food, which means that they have to be tactfully encouraged to feed themselves and so become self-supporting. To this end, bird lovers from all parts of the country cooperate in sending them gifts, such as withered flowers—particularly sunflowers—so that, by digging their beaks into the broad heads, they may learn how to extract the seeds with proper, bird-like skill.

Actually, England is not the pioneer country of such rescue work, for its founder, Miss Margaret Bradish, originally heard of a similar institution near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where some 600 birds are enjoying their first taste of freedom in a vast open-air aviary. Birds that feel the cold acutely, such as parrots and unacclimatized tropical species, have the run of two glass houses with artificial heat laid on.

From every bird, whose wings are restored to it, an unsought paen of thanksgiving pours forth each springtide in woods and coppices. And what is its theme? Surely, "How sweet is liberty, little brothers, how sweet is liberty."

Boy in Blue

From this reproduction of an original painting which is now in the Detroit Institute of Arts, we may observe how the artist employed the full brush stroke of the Impressionists, and how he suggested details with a simple indication of color, so that the picture seems more like a sketch than a completed painting.

"Boy in Blue" was painted by a Norwegian artist, Edward Munch. Born in 1863, he became interested in the modern French style in painting—known as Impressionism. He was a good friend of Paul Gauguin, and he was influenced in his painting by that adventurous Frenchman, who spent his later years in Tahiti. Edward Munch remains the leader of the Modern Movement in the Scandinavian countries.

In the East Indies

By Paul Sheeline

We arrived at Surabaya, Java, at night, during air maneuvers. Searchlights sent long, probing rays into the darkness above, until one of them finally discovered a tiny airplane, thousands of feet up. Then the rest of the battery all trained their lights on it too, until it was transformed into a minute piece of silver at the intersection of those criss-crossed white lines.

Near the ship, as we steamed slowly into the harbor, other airplanes were practicing night landings. We could hear the roar of their motors as they took off, saw their red, green, and yellow lights as they circled about, and listened to the sputtering of the engines as they glided down to settle on the water.

Next morning we hired a car to take us from Surabaya to Batavia, at the western end of Java. While we were in the interior, our ship was to call at Samarang, Cheribon, and Pamanukan, all on the northern coast, and pick up sugar, goat skins, sizal (hemp), tapioca flour, rubber, and general cargo.

Tim Little and I both took the trip. Our car was a Ford 1938, driven by a British Indian named Manwu. His English, it proved later, was limited to knowledge of things to point out to us on the way. But he was a capable driver, anxious to please and very efficient.

An Irate Elephant

Before starting off across country, we drove around Surabaya, making one stop—at the zoo. There, a very amusing thing happened to us. We had been looking at the beautiful tropical birds in their radiant blazing colors, when we noticed an elephant in a cage some hundred yards away, and walked over toward it. Seeing us coming, he poked his trunk out between the bars as if to ask for peanuts or any bits of food we might have for him. But we gave him nothing, which must have provoked him badly (I'm sure he was extremely spoiled!) for he turned around, filled his trunk with water, and squirted it all over us with an air of saying, "There! Take that!" We heard later that he does that to everybody who stops by and doesn't feed him. But that was small consolation!

We drove that afternoon through the flat country that characterizes North Eastern Java. All about us were rice fields, for rice is the principal food of the Javanese and of the other Oriental races that inhabit the island. The climate is so damp and hot that everything grows extremely well, and all the plants and trees are a glorious, rich, emerald green.

Rice Fields

The rice grows in three or four inches of water. The fields are divided into small rectangular plots each a few hundred feet long, bounded by low walls of banked earth. First the soil is turned up by plows drawn by water buffaloes. Then the seeds are planted. When the young shoots reach a foot or so in height they are carefully transplanted to another field, also covered with water, and there the rice is laid out in rows to grow until it is ripe. The irrigation systems throughout Java are very highly developed. They are arranged so that there will always be just the correct amount of water for the rice to flourish in. We halted once at a tapioca mill where the cassava roots (they look something like sweet potatoes) are ground up into a crude white flour, and laid out in the sun in baskets to dry.

At about five o'clock we arrived at the temple of Prambanan. The Dutch Government (which owns Java) has done a great deal of restoration work on the ancient ruins on the island. They date back to the early times when comparatively civilized Indians and Malays immigrated to Java from the mainland, and erected their temples there. Many pieces of sculpture decorate these temples and are in excellent condition considering the rain, earthquakes, and hot sun that they have been subjected to for centuries.

The Sultan's Stables

We spent the night at a hotel in Jokjokarta, and got up at 6 o'clock next morning to continue our journey. We were treated by our driver to a very signal honor. We were allowed to visit the carriages of the Sultan of Jokjokarta, in the stables of his palace. They were magnificent, decorated in true royal splendor. One, in particular, was completely covered with gold scroll work, and there appeared to be no lowly steel on it at all. The inside was red brocade, and thick, rich cushions.

We visited a silver and brass workshop, where we watched native artists stamping and beating metals into various attractive and useful objects. They were making cuff links, rings, and bracelets; also carved wooden boxes, many articles of buffalo horn and tortoise shell.

From there, we proceeded almost directly across the street to a batik shop. The national dress of the Javanese is the "sarong," worn by men and women alike. It is a piece of cloth, about two and a half yards long, which is wound about the waist and tucked in, forming a long, billowy skirt. "Sarongs" come in many colors and designs, and each indicates a different mood. Some colors are fashionable, others are meant for older women; some only for unmarried girls. These sarongs are made either of "batik" or of printed cloth. The "batik" work is the more expensive, and considerably more beautiful, and harder to make.

Batik Makers

The girls that we saw fashioning these "sarongs" started with a plain piece of white cloth. They traced on it in pencil the design that they wanted. The material was then ready for the application of the dye. They mixed the dye with wax, and heated it until the two were thoroughly mingled and the liquid smooth and thin.

The artist has a special tool which she dips into the wax, fills a little container, and slowly empties its contents onto the cloth through a narrow brass tube, following the design with her dexterous fingers. Many applications are necessary, and the previous layer must dry each time. When the entire work is finished, the wax is scraped off. Often a single sarong takes from fifteen days to a month to make. When completed, they are lovely examples of native work, covered with intricate designs done in colors.

This article is already so long that I must describe our experiences during the remainder of our stay in Java in the next installment.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

The Constitution Series of stamps issued by the countries of the world in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States totaled fifty-nine at the end of 1938. To date there have been issued or will be issued another fifteen stamps, making a grand total of seventy-four stamps known as the "Constitution Issues."

During 1937, besides the 3c stamp issued by the United States, Brazil, France, Honduras and Nicaragua, all issued stamps of the Constitution series. During 1938 the second Constitution stamp issued by the United States appeared on June 21. Other countries issuing stamps of the Constitution series during the year were Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Poland, Salvador and Spain.

During 1939, the third Constitution stamps issued by the United States will appear April 30. Ireland issued two of the stamps on March 1st and Turkey will issue six values.

A collection of these Constitution issues will be an interesting and not too expensive side line to add to one's general collection. It might be supplemented with photographs, engravings, prints, etc., of actual scenes in connection with the ratification of the United States Constitution, making a very complete and graphic exhibit.

The World's Fair and Exposition stamps issued in commemoration of the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay and the New York World's Fair are starting to appear. These also will form an interesting collection, particularly when made a part of the pictorial display of these two International Fairs. The first United States stamp appeared on February 18 in honor of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco; 50,000,000 of these stamps were ordered printed and they show "The Tower of the Sun" as the motif.

The next stamp is to be the New York World's Fair stamp originally scheduled for April 30th but which may now appear April 1st. Dominican Republic issued five stamps on February 12th in honor of the New York World's Fair. Brazil and Ecuador have signified their intentions of issuing stamps in honor of the Fair. Other countries participating in the activities here will likewise issue stamps to honor the event.

Stamps of Other Lands

Belgium celebrated the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross movement with an issue of eight semi-postal stamps. The 10c. plus 5c. value shows a portrait of Henri Dunant; the 30c. plus 5c., a portrait of Florence Nightingale; the 40c. plus 5c., 1fr. plus 25c. and 2.50 fr. plus 2.50 fr., the Queen and the Royal Children; the 75c. plus 5c., and 1.75 fr. plus 25c., the King and the Royal Children; and the 5.00 fr. plus 5.00 fr., Queen Elizabeth at the bedside of an invalid.

Ecuador has issued a set of stamps in honor of the Bolivian Olympic Games. On the various stamps are depicted a sport or activity of the athletes, and include the parade of the athletes, a runner, basketball, wrestling, diving, steeplechasing, woman runner, tennis and the picture of a burning urn.

Egypt shows a portrait of King Farouk and a view of the pyramids in the background on the 30 mills value of a new series of stamps to be issued. Above the design is the inscription in Arabic and below in French.

France has issued a new semi-postal stamp honoring civilian sufferers of the war. A new stamp will soon make its appearance commemorating the centenary of photography and on which will be shown a portrait of Niepce, who was the co-inventor of the daguerreotype process. Also, Lamartine and Claude Debussy are expected to be honored with two values in the "Intellectual Series" of stamps.

Gilbert & Ellice Islands have a most attractive set of pictorial stamps in the new George VI series just issued. All values have a portrait of the King, facing right, as part of the design. The ½d. shows a Frigate Bird; the 1d., a Pandanus tree; the 1½d., a canoe crossing the reef; the 2d., an outrigger canoe and boat shed; the 2½d., a native house; the 3d., lagoons and palms; the 5d., natives in a canoe; the 6d., coconut palms; the 1 sh., the cantilever jetty at Ocean Island; 2 sh. H. M. S. Rimanoa; 2 sh. 6d., a Gilbert canoe; 5 sh., the coat of arms. All stamps are printed in two color.

Japan pictures on her new postage stamps a series of interesting designs. The 3 sen shows a hydro-electric plant, the 6 sen, Cape Garambi in Formosa; 8 sen, Meiji Shrine; 12 sen, a plane and map of Japan; 20 sen, a view of Mt. Fuji; 30 sen, Itsubushima Shrine; 50 sen, Cold Pavilion, Kyoto; 1 yen, Kamakura Buddha; 5 yen, Kamatari Fujiwara, a 7th century statesman; 10 yen, a plum tree in blossom.

Nicaragua will issue a 25-centavo stamp the last of this month honoring Will Rogers for his work in raising funds for the sufferers of the earthquake. The stamp will carry a portrait of the American humorist and a view of the area affected by the earthquake at Managua.

Philippines will honor the erection of the Arch of Triumph in Manila which commemorates the Philippine Constitution, with a special set of stamps.

Poland has issued a set of stamps for the Ski Federation meeting this year. The design of the four stamps shows a picture of a skier high up on a mountain ridge and the emblem "F. I. S." and the year.

Russia has issued seven new stamps with designs representing the "new" Moscow. The 10 k. shows the new Gorky Street; the 20 k. the new home of the Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom) on the left, and a section of the hotel "Moskow" on the right; the 30 k., the Lenin Library containing one of the largest in number of volumes in the world; 40 k., the new suspension bridge over the Moskva River (Crimea Bridge); the 50 k., the new bridge over the Moskva River (Moskvoretski Most); the 80 k., Khimki River station on the Moskva-Volga Canal; the 1 R., details of the subway station "Dinamo."

Sweden has issued two stamps in honor of Professor Per Henrik Ling. The design of the stamps is by Torsten Schonberg after a portrait painting by Johan Gustaf Sandberg (1782-1854). The values of the two stamps are 5 öre and 25 öre, respectively.

The United States

It is not certain whether the New York World's Fair stamp will be placed on **First Day sale** in New York on April 30 as originally announced, or whether this time will be advanced to April 1. However, the editor of **The Stamp Corner** will be only too glad to service First Day Covers at the World's Fair Grounds for readers of this page on the day the stamp is placed on sale.

Send your blank envelopes properly addressed in the lower right hand corner with your name and address, and exact remittance for the stamps required for mailing, to Frank L. Wilson, 617 West 115th Street, New York, N. Y. If you wish blocks of four, pairs, or other special handling be sure to give explicit instructions with your remittance and envelopes. There is no charge for this service to our readers.

The value of the New York World's Fair stamp will be 3 cents and the color purple. The design will show the Trylon and Perisphere symbolic of the Fair.

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age, and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the letters submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

Of Humorous Verse

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings."

That, as you must know, was written by Lewis Carroll, and is put at the top of this article because, if poetry is for pleasure, some of it must be done for the fun of the thing.

Being funny does not mean that the verses can be badly written, or are easy to write. Odd as it may seem, a verse intended to amuse should be as well written as the serious sort.

If the above verse has a fault, it is that the first and third and fifth lines do not rhyme. One hardly notices this because the three given fall so agreeably upon the ear. Still, there are actually only three lines in this verse ending with a rhyme, though the author has chosen to divide them. He has also made them in pairs of eight and six syllables. It might be interesting to alter the text and put "barley bread" and "hot and red" in place of the words used:

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and barley bread—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is hot and red—
And whether pigs have wings."

But whether this could be done all through the poem is not certain.

The same author does the same thing in another poem:

He thought he saw a Buffalo
Upon the chimney-piece:
He looked again, and found it was
His sister's husband's niece.
"Unless you leave this house," he said,
"I'll send for the police."

Goldsmith, in his "Elegy on a Mad Dog," uses the correct form. He writes:

Good people all, of every sort,
Give ear unto my song;
And if you find it wondrous short—
It cannot hold you long.

Aside from these more or less regular measures, there are the old Nursery Rhymes, which do not profess to be more than jingles, but are worth reading for their own sakes.

The Limerick—a form of verse invented by Edward Lear—has been improved since his time, and has no other use but for fun. This is from Lear's book:

There was an old man in a boat,
Who said, "I'm afloat, I'm afloat."
When they said "No, you ain't,"
He was ready to faint,
That funny old man in a boat.

Great numbers of limericks have been written since Lear's day, sometimes taking liberties with the measure, as, for example:

There was a young man of Japan,
Who wrote verses that never would scan.
When they said that the thing
Did not go with a swing,
He said "No, but I always like to get
as many words into the last
line as I possibly can."

To "scan" is to test by the laws of metre: that is as to the number of syllables in each line, and the regular beat, or rise and fall, which is the result of placing words in a certain order. Supposing we wrote, "A young man of Japan there was," it would be difficult for us to lay the emphasis upon that part of the phrase which the character of the verse demands. We should have broken up the rhythm, or swing, which is essential to this verse, and would need to change the whole in order to fit our first line.

The form of a verse sets the tune, and is the mould into which words are fitted. The Limerick is jaunty and apparently careless in its tone; but the ear quickly detects any mistake, and it is the author's task to arrange his words so that there shall be no hitch in the reading. In this case, the last line illustrates what the young man of Japan does when he sets out to write verse! We may laugh at and learn from him at the same time.

Just Among Ourselves

By Peter White

The announcement of our new monthly contest, which you will find in another column on this page, excites me very much. I am a little bit sore that I shan't be allowed to compete in it. That is

Presenting Peter White

because I am, as we might say, a member of the staff.

To make up to me, in a way, for not being able to send in a manuscript of my own, they are calling the contest after me, and I shall have charge of all the letters and essays that come in. My judgment will count in the awards, too. So, please be sure to send in some mighty fine letters and essays. It always bores me to read dull things.

By the way, this contest was really my idea in the beginning. But keep that quiet; I don't want the editor of the pages to find it out. I had noticed that you girls and boys often wrote in to tell us how much you liked the stories and articles we published. And one day it occurred to me that a plan that would help you add to your own personal libraries would be lots of fun for you. So here is the announcement of it today, and I hope you will all put on your thinking caps, get out your fountain pens—or typewriters—and write us a lot of fine, interesting papers that will give the contest a good send-off.

Now here is another matter that I want to tell you about. I know many of you girls and boys have been following the stories of Paul Sheeline written during his journey around the world in a freighter. Paul himself had proof of that when he arrived in San Francisco.

"A very pleasant thing happened as we were docking," he wrote to tell me. "Just after we had tied up, three people came aboard. A young man about sixteen, his sister and their mother. They asked if I were Paul Sheeline, and when I said I was they said that they had read my first article and wanted to meet me. Wasn't it nice of them to come all the way down to the dock? I got them a pass, and saw to it that they were shown around the boat thoroughly, engine room and everything."

So, you see, we have no doubt at all that those articles are not only being read, but enjoyed.

Well, Paul is finding his shipboard experience so thrilling that he thinks there are lots of other boys—and girls, too—who would like to know more about life at sea.

How would you like to write letters to him, asking questions about his trip? He will answer them, either through the mail or on this page, which will give you an opportunity to find out many things you now wonder about concerning strange and remote places that he has recently visited, and also to satisfy your curiosity about life on shipboard. Letters to him should be addressed:

Mr. Paul Sheeline
care of Peter White
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
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Top: Ireland's new Constitutional stamp. Center: French stamps, (left) "Civilians in the War" issue, (right) new "Ceres" stamp. Bottom: Hungarian stamps signalizing the return of lost territory.

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Canada's New Reform Party Fights for Rule of People

OTTAWA, March 2 (CP)—A New Democracy movement which will seek to organize a committee in every Federal constituency to endorse reform candidates and rally the progressive vote in the next general election was announced here yesterday by W. D. Herridge, Ottawa lawyer and former Canadian Minister to Washington.

Speaking at a meeting called by a local forum committee Mr. Herridge said the first task of the movement will be to turn out the old political parties, liberal and conservative, and elect a people's Parliament. "Political reform comes before economic reform. Just now our job is political reform."

Groups Forming

At many points in Canada the New Democracy movement is already mobilizing, he continued. "There are groups everywhere, and they are all heading toward this objective: to pack the next Parliament with men and women free from the political machine."

Mr. Herridge, brother-in-law of R. B. Bennett, former Conservative Prime Minister, had hinted in previous speeches that a new political movement was being launched. He is expected to follow up the announcement with an extensive speaking tour.

Declaring that the Liberal and Conservative parties were on the side of reaction, he said the Canadian people will have to decide between the old parties and democracy.

"For if the old parties are left in control of Parliament I believe they will unite. After the next election or perhaps before, the Liberal and Conservative parties will become one party. Its Government in name will be a National Government. In fact it will be a Fascist Government."

The coming election is the last opportunity Canadians will have to obtain security with freedom, he said.

Platform

The New Democracy platform will be built around the resolution which Mr. Herridge unsuccessfully sought to have the National Conservative convention adopt last July.

It was a pledge "to undertake whatever economic and monetary reforms may be required to stabilize production upon its maximum level and to raise purchasing power to that level, recognizing that such reforms will involve a measure of Government planning and control of the economic and monetary systems and the support of all vital elements in an efficient economic system such as collective bargaining, co-operative buying and selling, establishment of minimum prices and wages, control of monopolies, regulation of bank and mortgage rates."

P. R. T. Carries 2,000,000 Riders Daily Over Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — More than 1,000 miles of subway, elevated, trolley, trackless trolley and bus routes are operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit System—including modern city-owned subway lines, to which new links are being added as fast as is financially possible. More than 2,000,000 passengers are carried on week days; vehicles traveling a total of 216,200 miles.

Sundays, which at one time were extremely busy for the transit lines, have fallen off until now less than 1,000,000 passengers are carried. To build up the Sunday and holiday use of equipment, the "P. R. T." now permits two children to ride free with any adult, fare-paying passenger on those days.

Satisfactory Service

Trackless trolleys are proving very satisfactory on several routes, and a new type of streamlined, rubber-cushioned street car, in use for several months now on the Wayne Avenue Line in Germantown as an experiment, also has been a distinct success—building up patronage.

Another innovation which has won praise is the station-indicator system installed in the newest cars of the Broad Street Subway. Hung in the middle of each car, these indicators announce the name of the next station in illuminated letters.

Names in Colors

Stations on this line are made easy to recognize, also, for habitual riders, since they are decorated in colored tiles—with a different color for each station.

The standard fare for subways, elevated lines, trackless trolleys, and street cars in Philadelphia is 7½ cents—two tokens being sold for 15 cents. Single fares are eight cents in the absence of a token. A system of exchanges make continuous rides possible from any one point on the system to any other. Busses, however, charge a 10-cent fare—with free transfers to other types of vehicles. To transfer from other vehicles to a bus, however, requires a three-cent exchange voucher.

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New Pope Comes To Vatican Amid Tense Situation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Pope, Pius XII, comes to the Vatican at a time when momentous issues command his immediate decision. Disorders in Europe have seriously interfered with the normal course of the Vatican's policy and rendered it obscure, so that early changes are generally expected. The late Pope, Pius XI, had begun his term of office as an avowed opponent of the atheism of communist Russia, sympathetic toward the totalitarian states, whose policy in this respect was along the same lines. But the subsequent controversies arising between the Papacy and the Rome and Berlin Governments made continuation along this line impossible, while the authority of the Church, reimposed by the sword, has yet to be clarified.

Both Rome and Berlin have been putting pressure on the College of Cardinals to elect a non-political Pope. A newspaper owned by Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, Il Telegrafo, recently predicted that Cardinal Pacelli, the new Pope, whose career has so far been preeminently political, would get some votes, but would not be elected because undesirable, being too much of a diplomat.

Although Cardinal Pacelli had shown considerable moderation in the delicate issues that had arisen with the dictatorships, he was regarded by them as not sufficiently sympathetic to their cause and his election is expected to lead to increased tension between the Vatican and the totalitarian states.

Moreover, problems lie ahead in relations with Germany. A short time before the passing of Pius XI, the Völkische Beobachter, organ of the National Socialist Party, included a picture of Cardinal Pacelli in a group of four which were labeled "Haters of National Socialism." Criticism of the then Cardinal Pacelli appeared on more than one occasion in other sections of the officially controlled press.

Cardinal Pacelli, who comes of an Italian noble family with long and intimate relations with the Vatican, had led a secluded life during the early part of his career. From 1912 to 1917 he held the office of Underseretary of State under the late Marry del Val, Papal Secretary to Pius X, when he was suddenly called upon to plunge into the disturbed politics of Europe as Apostolic Nuncio in Munich.

The World War was at its height and his first task was to present to Kaiser Wilhelm the abortive peace note addressed by Benedict XV to all the heads of belligerent states.

Cardinal Pacelli then became the first Nuncio accredited to the new German Republic in 1920. The main fruits of his service at Berlin was the conclusion of the Concordat between the Holy See and Prussia which was signed in 1929.

In that year he was recalled to Rome, made a Cardinal and assigned to the responsible office of Secretary of State. In this capacity he visited the United States in 1936, the purpose of which never became clear, although the question of regular diplomatic relationships between Washington and the Vatican was understood to be mooted. For weeks he led a secluded existence on Long Island and then after an air tour to the Pacific Coast, had luncheon with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

Deteriorating political conditions in Europe thereafter occupied the State Secretary particularly the uncertain relations with the German Reich and Republican Spain. A complete break with the latter occurred in 1937 when in the midst of the civil war the Vatican exchanged envoys with the Insurgents.

Relations with Germany, amicable until 1935, had become embittered since, and a warning uttered by Cardinal Pacelli in June that the Church would never make peace with those "enemies possessed by superstitious race or "blood" was interpreted by the German leaders as an attack on their Government.

Although relations with Rome begun auspiciously with the Lateran treaties of 1929, had continued amicable much longer they had become embittered during the past 12 months over the question of Government restrictions on Jews and lay groups known as Roman Catholic Action.

The new Pope is a man of great learning and an effective orator. He can speak six modern languages.

Dodd, Pleading Guilty, Is Fined but Not Jailed

HANOVER COURTHOUSE, Va. (AP)—Dr. William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, was fined $250 and costs in Hanover Circuit Court March 2 after changing his plea to guilty on a charge of hit-run driving involving an injury to a Negro child.

Judge Frederick W. Coleman said he imposed no jail sentence in view of the poor health of the 69-year-old defendant.

The judge said he took into consideration the fact Dr. Dodd had paid $1,100 or more in bills for Glois Grimes, the Negro girl struck by his automobile near here last December.

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He Draws a Low Number

Klamath Falls, Oregon, Junior Police

City Recreation Officer Gerald Murray holds the hat with bicycle license numbers and John Salyer draws No. 1. On Johnny's right is Floyd Tuter and on his left Philip Blohm, junior policemen.

Temporal Activities of Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

fining the sphere of the Roman Catholic Church in the life of the other party to the treaty. In its desire to safeguard its conception of its rights under the heads of "faith and morals," the Vatican has always made sweeping claims in the spheres of education, marriage, and the right to proselytize. Especially in the domain of education and in regard to divorce and marriage laws, the dividing line between the ecclesiastical and civil spheres is often difficult to determine and conflicts between the two have been frequent.

There is no reason to suppose that these sources of possible friction will tend to diminish with the arrival of a new Pontiff.

Another delicate problem in the Vatican's international relations is the question of church property. During the course of centuries the Roman Church has acquired in many countries vast landed and other estates which are not subject to succession duties and in respect of which various other privileges are claimed, including the right of the Vatican to control the disposal and management of this property. In Spain, at the time the Republic came into being it is estimated that the Church lands covered at least one fifth of the total area of the country.

Opposition to Communism

Among other questions which bring the Roman Church into the political arena are its unrelenting opposition to Communism which in common with Anarchism and certain other political creeds it holds to be the antithesis of Christianity. Another controversial subject is the Church's attitude toward social reform and its policy in regard to international peace.

In this last sphere, leaving aside the question of humanity, many conflicting issues and interests arise as, for instance, during the World War when the Vatican decided that a victory for the Central Powers would better promote the prosperity of the Roman Church than a victory for the Allies of whom Italy, where the Vatican has its home, was one. Similarly, during the Ethiopian War, many Roman Catholic prelates outside Italy were violently anti-Italian whereas others in Italy, like Cardinal Schuster of Milan, publicly blessed the Italian arms.

It is generally supposed that Pope Pius himself was opposed to the Ethiopian adventure because he had a genuine loathing of war. But in spite of his apparently independent status and his personal autocratic proclivities he could say little without risking a clash with the Duce. It would have been too easy for the Duce to bring pressure to bear on the former prisoner of the Vatican. One course open to the Duce was to threaten to cancel the 1,000,000,000 lire of Italian State bonds which were handed over to the Pope when the Lateran Treaty was signed, and which the Pope understood he was not to dispose of for a considerable term of years.

For reasons such as these, the character and policy of the successor to Pope Pius XI are matters which concern others besides Roman Catholics. Pius XI himself had a common bond with non-Catholics through his personal dislike of qualities such as racialism, especially anti-Semitism, his disapproval of violence, and his sympathy with those who are in distress or want. Through these characteristics he built up a reputation which brought him the admiration of many who did not owe him ecclesiastical allegiance. They now await with interest his successor's attitude on such questions.

Miami Officials Recalled

MIAMI, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Miami citizens voted nearly 4 to 1 in favor of the ouster of Mayor Robert R. Williams and two City Commissioners.

Unofficial returns on yesterday's recall election gave decisive majorities against the Mayor, Commissioners John W. Dubose and Ralph B. Ferguson. The City Commission was called to canvass the result today.

The recall vote came after a year-long fight and was preceded by vigorous campaigning which this resort city's thousands of winter visitors watched with delighted detachment.

The officials formed a control bloc in municipal affairs. In recent months, political storms buffeted them, culminated in charges of incompetence.

Complete, unofficial count of all ten precincts showed:

Williams: For recall, 13,531, against 2,992.

Dubose: For 13,790, against 2,718.

Ferguson: For 12,923, against 3,570.

E. G. Sewell, former Mayor, once the object of a recall drive which never came to a vote, automatically succeeds Mr. Williams for the remaining two months of his term. Mr. Sewell was the lone candidate.

C. D. Van Orsdel was selected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dubose and Alexander Orr, Jr., a former Commissioner, to fill that of Mr. Ferguson. Both will serve two years.

The recall movement began a year ago after the three officials were indicted on charges of soliciting a $250,000 bribe from the Florida Power & Light Company to settle an electric rate case out of court. Charges against Mr. Ferguson were dropped and the others won acquittal after trial. Intricate court action delayed it.

The rate case long since has been decided in favor of the city, providing substantial reduction in power costs and a refund of nearly $4,000,000 to consumers.

In a defensive campaign, the three officials charged the utility was behind the recall and declared the refund provision might not be carried out if they were removed.

Former U. S. Judge Manton Indicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—The United States Grand Jury investigating affairs of the Federal judiciary here returned a sealed indictment against Martin T. Manton, former Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and who resigned under fire, on three counts this morning. The one-time Judge was charged with "unlawfully conspiring to commit an offense against the United States Government and to defraud the United States of the services of a judicial officer, and conspiring to violate a Federal bribery statute."

The indictment is founded on Judge Manton's alleged unofficial dealings with the Schick Dry Shaver Company and charges that he "knowingly, willingly, corruptly and feloniously agreed to endeavor to influence, construct, impede and hinder the due administration of justice" when a case concerning the Schick Company was before the courts. George H. Spector, an insurance man associated with the marketing agency for the Schick Company, was also named in the indictment.

The indictments list 23 alleged overt acts by the defendants which, it was charged, involved large payments of money to firms which Judge Manton was interested in.

The two defendants, if convicted, each face two years' imprisonment and/or a $10,000 fine on each count, making a total of six years imprisonment and $30,000 in fines.

The investigation into the affairs of Judge Manton was prompted by a letter written to Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County on Jan. 29 last.

Pan American Clipper Reports Icy Weather

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways said that its Bermuda-Baltimore Clipper had run into heavy ice conditions March 2 some 75 miles off Cape Hatteras and had descended to an altitude of 500 feet to escape the icy area. The Clipper's de-icing equipment operated satisfactorily, the Company said.

11 Americans Decide To Outstay Kuling Siege

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has been informed by the American Consul General at Hankow that 11 Americans had decided to remain at Kuling in the face of what promises to be a strong Japanese offensive.

Kuling is a mountain retreat 15 miles south of Kiukiang on the Yangtze River about 150 miles from Hankow.

The Americans chose to remain despite official American advice to withdraw and despite the fact that an American gunboat was sent to Kiukiang to take them off.

Ten of the Americans remaining are missionaries.

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Capshaw Charges Before Court As Hines Asks Bail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Charges and evidence brought against Magistrate Hulon Capshaw in the trial of James J. Hines, convicted Tammany district leader, now awaiting sentence, were before the Appellate Division today in a report by Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman. Mr. Capshaw, who has been suspended from the bench since he was named in the State's bill of particulars which charged that Hines influenced justice in his role of gang "fixer," was a defense witness not only for the politician, but for himself in the Hines retrial proceedings.

The verdict convicting Hines motivated ouster steps against the Magistrate by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. The State contends that Magistrate Capshaw's dismissals of two policy bank cases were dictated by Hines' arrangement to protect the "Dutch" Schultz gang.

Mr. Capshaw has not accepted the Mayor's suggestion that he resign rather than face the judicial inquiry, and already a legal complication has developed. This rests in the fact that the chief source of testimony against the Magistrate was George Weinberg, a Schultz henchman and State witness, who killed himself during the second Hines trial.

Weinberg said that he was with Hines when the politician met Magistrate Capshaw on the steps of a district political club and got the reply, "O. K. Jimmy, I haven't failed you yet," to Hines' request that he had an important policy case coming up he wanted the magistrate to "take care of." This testimony will be offered to the Appellate Division. The possibility arises, however, that the Weinberg testimony may be ruled out on the ground that the suicide has robbed Magistrate Capshaw of the opportunity to face his accuser.

Meanwhile, with Hines still free in $20,000 bail awaiting sentence on March 13, his chief counsel, Lloyd Paul Stryker, was today preparing application to the Supreme Court for a certificate of reasonable doubt which would permit the politician to remain on bail during the appeal.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey will oppose the application, holding that the trial record is clear and that Hines should begin serving his sentence as soon as Judge Nott fixes it two weeks hence.

South Carolina Sees Library Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Nearly every county in South Carolina has organized, or is in the process of organizing, a unit of the recently formed Citizen's Library Association, a state-wide body with headquarters here for promoting library work.

Other groups and clubs are joining the movement en masse, thereby facilitating the growth of membership in a way that is both rapid and gratifying, officials say. Individual memberships also are being accepted at a fast rate.

The primary objectives of the association are: To stimulate wider interest in library needs and uses; to mobilize public opinion in support of a State program for library development; secure legislative action to make this program effective; strengthen and extend local library efforts.

South Carolinians wishing to become members of the association, and who have not already been contacted, may obtain information from their local chairman or county superintendents of education.

Indicted as Kidnapers

NEW YORK (AP)—Two men arrested in the abduction of 4-year-old Michael Katz, son of a bookmaker, were indicted March 1 for kidnaping 15 hours after it first became known they were in custody. The prisoners were Charles Mitchell, a friend of the child's father, George Katz, and Sol Schwartz. Mr. Katz paid $180 of a $7,000 ransom demand.

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New York to Purchase $175,000,000 Transit Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Agreement for the sale of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation to the City of New York for $175,000,000 was announced today. The city will pay for the system with 3 per cent bonds.

Underground and elevated lines and the surface car and motor bus systems of the property which has a wide net over the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are included in the sale.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, in making the announcement on behalf of the city, said the Legal Departments of the city and the Transit Corporation would now go to work on the drafting of a complete agreement which fulfills all the statutory requirements.

"The Mayor desires to express his thanks and appreciation to the members of the Transit Commission and their counsel, to his colleagues on the Board of Estimate, the Corporation Counsel's Office and to representatives of the Brooklyn-Manhattan properties who have been laboring for over eight months on the sale of the system to the city," the Mayor added.

The aim of the La Guardia Administration is to unify all the underground and elevated lines in the city under one municipal management, linking them up with the independent city-owned system.

None of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit officials leaving the conference today would comment on the sale of the property, but all appeared pleased.

Complete unification of the city's rapid transit system under municipal ownership, which now has constitutional authorization, awaits the concluding of an agreement with the Interborough Rapid Transit System, the other major subway circuit here, and the Manhattan Elevated Lines.

Equal Labor Rights, Union or Not, Ruled By Australian Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Nonunion workers in the fruit preserving industry were recently granted wages and working conditions comparable to those enjoyed by union members by a decision of the Australian Federal Arbitration Court.

This action resulted from a complaint from the Fruit Preservers' Union of Australia that certain employers were paying to workers wages lower than those prescribed in a recent Government award, and that these employers hired only nonunionists, who fere forced to work under conditions inferior to those experienced by working unionists.

The Arbitration Court decided that all respondents to the Government's award to the Fruit Preservers' Union must observe its conditions, regardless of whether the employee was a member of the union or not.

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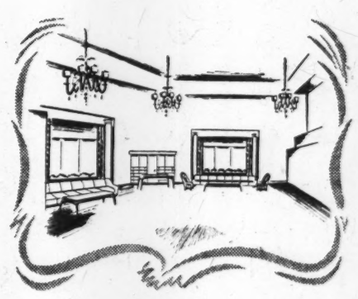

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The Home Forum

Hollywood in the Hebrides

I HAD been to the Hebrides before; many times to Skye and once to the Outer Islands, Harris and North Uist. But that was fifteen years ago, and it was not until last summer that I visited Stornaway which, despite rumors to the contrary, had always stood to me as a symbol of the ultimate remoteness—or, rather, penultimate, for St. Kilda had been the ultimate.

Why I should so have pictured Stornaway, I do not quite know. It must, I suppose, have been due to stories I had heard of whaling stations, and to an onomatopoetic quality of stormy farawayness in its name. Certainly the six-hour crossing of the Minch gave no lie to this conception, with the long, desolate coasts of the mainland, and the strange, twisted island shapes of bare volcanic rock, without hut or habitation, seen in the light of late afternoon under a sky washed new and clean by the storms of the morning.

And then, without preparation, there appeared upon those coasts a town that looked from the water like Ryde seen from the Solent, a populous and residential-looking town, with a castle standing above a park that was green and frilled with rhododendrons. Beyond the town, on the other side, a tongue of land ran out. It was a clear, blue evening, and the sea, the harbor, and the tiny islands, humped like dark green beetles on the water, might have been painted in the flattest of wash colors on a nursery wall. The town shrank as we approached it, yielding its population at a guess as being about five thousand, a couple of hundred of whom had gathered at the quay to watch the boat come in.

IT WAS SATURDAY evening. The fishing fleet was in. We walked to the hotel among the loafing population in the cobbled streets. There was a strong smell of fish. We saw a Woolworth's on our way, and stopped at a chemist's to buy some toothpaste. There were two Chinese among the customers in the shop, and some brightly-colored postcards on display, of buxom girls in bathing dresses, saying: "Come up and see me some time at Stornaway." It all seemed very cheaply sophisticated. The hotel, which was utterly silent, was modern, with an assortment of furniture which might have been ordered in unselected van-loads from the windows of any up-to-date furnishing shop on Brixton Hill. There was running water in the bedrooms. It was not in the least like Stornaway.

We had supper, which was high tea—finnan haddock, with a poached egg, tea, scones, and farls. Then it was half-past nine. We went back into the town, which seemed to have shrunk still further. It was as though what we had seen before had been a movie set, which we found now to be without depth, a little fishing-town of a few streets, that gave an impression of size and solidity only when filled with extras. The streets were empty now, and looked meager.

At the end of the quay was a picture-theater in unsubstantial yellow stucco. "The Broadway Melody Of 1938" was advertised. There seemed no probability that anything would be happening inside; the theater looked like part of the movie village, an exterior only. But they took our money at the door, and we went into an atmosphere that was dense with smoke and human heat, to find the figures of Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell looming on the screen. The theater was full. Our seats were in the balcony, and below us in the stalls was a field of light discs that at first I thought to be the white tops of naval hats, but later recognized as an array of unremoved cloth caps.

THE FILM PROCEEDED. By its own standards, it was quite a good one; but, as reel after reel unwound its tinsel story of back-stage life, and I watched the backgrounds of night clubs and skyscrapers, the garlands of twirling and kicking girls, and listened to the talk of backers, angels, routines, and production numbers, trying to relate it to the audience which I knew to be watching it, I grew dazed with perplexity. This audience, this Saturday night audience of Hebridean fishers, with their wives and their girls, what could it mean to them?

We left the theater just before the picture ended, so that we might watch them coming out. I hoped that I might learn something from observing them, or from overhearing fragments of their conversation, but they trooped out with their faces set and expressionless. Nor did I gather anything from their talk. For the most part, there was none, and what scraps I did catch were in Gaelic. Gaelic and the language of Variety; what relation was there between them?

We crossed the road and stood upon the quay. It was half-past eleven, and still as light as at nine o'clock on a summer evening in London. The quay was deserted, piled with barrels of herring, and there was no sound at all in the wide, metallic evening that spread round us. The sky had a leaden look to it, and the water was a still, polished sheet of aluminum, in which a few moveless boats standing upon it were reflected whole, without refraction or disturbance. It was the world's end, and Stornaway was what I had always pictured it.

SO, TOO, IT was the next day when an appalling blanket of muffled Sunday hush lay over the whole empty town. At eleven o'clock, a silent procession, like a moving frieze in black, wound its way to the churches. By ten minutes past, the streets were deserted again. We drove all day across the island, seeing nobody. A mile beyond the town all habitation ceased. There were only the deserted sheilings, and the bare nakedness of moor and rock, rising to the tiniest of hillocks across a great, ragged, brown plain that stretched to the blue shapes of the mountains to the south, in Harris. There was utter silence, except for the hysterical, screaming laughter of some nesting sea gulls on a green and tiny island in a loch. In the afternoon, we came to a circle of Druidical stones, a straggling miniature Stonehenge, on an eminence beyond which was a handful of raggedly thatched and sprawling, boat-shaped huts. A cow was tethered to one of the monoliths. There seemed no reason for the circle being there; there seemed no reason for there being anything on this long, inimical stretch of desolation that was Lewis—neither the prehistoric stones, nor the huts, too far from the sea, which to these island people is what the soil is to the farmers of more fertile lands, nor the Woolworth's in Stornaway, nor the movie we had seen last night. I did not even feel that we, with our car and our cameras, were an intrusion or an impertinence, as one may feel in surroundings of more nobility and grandeur. The isolation here, the stark indifference that was like the blank stare of blindness, produced a sense that there was some barrier, like a glass screen, between us and the reality of the place.

Again, oddly, a simile from the world of pictures came into my head. I was reminded suddenly of a "process shot," the device by which actors can be made to appear in places where they have never been. A genuine moving photograph of China, or the rue de la Paix, is projected on a screen, while the characters in the studio sit in a rickshaw, or a French taxi, and speak their lines in front of it.

I HAD HAD a similar feeling, sometimes, in California, where the scenery, the bright, cardboard-looking hills and streets and houses have an air of so great an unreality as to make one feel that one is living in a studio-set, at best. But here in the Hebrides the process was reversed; it was the scenery that seemed real, and we, as well as the appurtenances, that were the "props." The hotel in Stornaway, with its taps and carpets and nearly up-to-date decorations, the Woolworth's, the advertisements in the chemist's shops, the "Broadway Melody," and ourselves with our luggage, clothes, and cameras from London and New York—all the things that spell what is called civilization, the force of which we hear so much as ruining the countryside—all these here seemed to be of no avail. The grim austerity of the land, that is reflected in its inhabitants, has been its protection, and the picture-house, which in the beauty-spots, so called, is a menace, bringing an alien and unworthy standard to corrupt an innocent simplicity, seemed the most trivial and impermanent excrescence, without power to do more than exhibit its own ineptitude.

I returned that evening to the hotel, and the next day to the mainland and the Glasgow Exhibition, with my perplexity somewhat assuaged, and with the sense of having had a glimpse, partial and momentary only, of some reality wider, more durable, and more impersonal than any of the facts of contemporary existence. And these facts themselves, the pleasant and the disagreeable, seemed for the next few days to have been robbed of more than a transitory significance, a superficial power to harm or please.

The impression, which was both a comfort and a disquietude, has faded in the intervening months. All that it has left behind it now is the memory of an experience, growing yearly rarer and harder of attainment. Should it ever fail entirely, that, surely, would be the end of all but the most transient, the most material of standards which, themselves, are even now betraying us. It was odd that it should have been evoked in me through the agency of that most insidious of worldly weapons, the motion picture.

JOHN VAN DRUTEN

Plea

LET me go down to the quays and watch them sail
Across the veined green, my old ones, the gulls.
Let me hear the companion Southwind hail
Me as I take a last look at the hulls
Easing their ribs, their salty ropes dipping
Themselves gently.
Let there be a fair craft
Making to sail, her silver masts tipping
The clouds, her decks trim, eager fore and aft
For the sea, her crew turned-to with a shout,
The rails and ports and brass on her glowing
And her clean sheets rippling as she swings out
To the sea roads where her winds are blowing.
And somewhere near—a derelict ember!—
Let there be one friend who will remember.

BERT COOKSLEY

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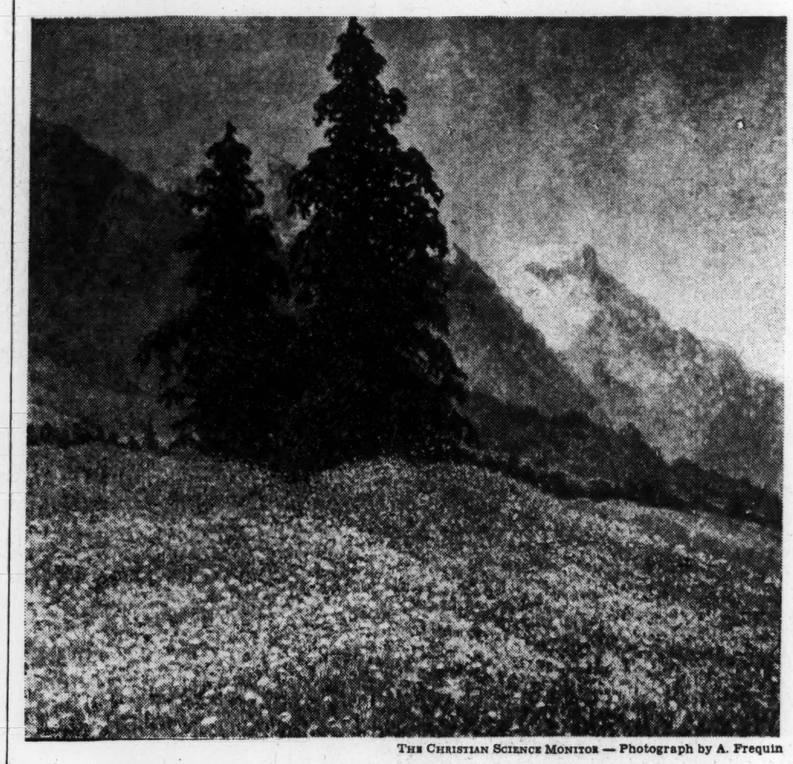
Wordsworth by Radio

IT WAS a perilous experiment—to transmit the rhapsody of nature herself as a background to the nature poet's verse, for nature herself was as capricious as the combination of Lakeland and April could contrive.

When I arrived at that delectable hamlet, with its Gothic church, its whitewashed inn, and its stone cottages nestling against the sweeping moorland slopes, the rain was drenching everything and the engineers with their coils of wire and a truckful of gear were looking wistfully at the sky. The kitchen of eighteenth-century Dove Cottage was our control-room, and a fire in the antiquated range the one cheerful thing in it. But "outside" radio engineers are a unique race of optimists. Pretty soon they had microphones in three rooms of the house, and in various parts of the garden as well; and bubbling over with excitement they dropped a pair of earphones over my head. "Do you hear it?" gasped Harvey. "Do you hear the bubbling brook?" By placing a microphone in a tree—for the birds—they had discovered the rustle of a garden brook, which to bare human ears was shut off by a stone wall. . . .

And now for the birds! We listened at our earphones; they twittered and sang very sweetly before nesting time. But the old Lakeland caretaker wasn't satisfied. "Ye haavn't got the throosh," he said. And where was the thrush? Why—in the caretaker's garden across the road. What would we do? Well, fifteen minutes before the broadcast he came back and asked us to listen, and there was—not one but a whole family of thrushes, mingling their notes with those of the blackbirds, finches, and larks. Grave as ever, he informed us that he had lured them over by spreading bread crumbs on Wordsworth's lawn! . . .

Our program did us proud: we took a "visitor" through the house, up to Wordsworth's bedroom, giving on the garden, where Ernest de Selincourt read Wordsworth's verses appertaining to the place; we opened up the tree microphones and our birds sang their symphony; we switched to the church at the end and the chimes rang out sweetly into the stillness of the evening, as we painted the landscape in words. Even the Lakeland dialect was not missing, for the caretaker also had his little say.—From "Hello America!" by CÉSAR SAERCHINGER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. Frequin

"NORWAY IN SUMMER": *A Painting by William Henry Singer, Jr.*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY SINGER, Jr., often called "the painter and poet of the wildernesses of ice" or "the master of fjords and snow," is well known in Paris where he has been holding one-man exhibitions from time to time during the last decade. He brings to them from his home in Norway the landscapes inspired by the country that many years ago became the chosen land of this American artist.

In the atmosphere of poetry with which his pictures envelope these scenes of midnight suns and ice-bound solitudes, he has been compared to Monet, the poetic painter of France. His evergreen trees, heavy with ice, stand as sentinels against the pale green sky and the snowy surface of the gleaming mountain peaks tinted with rose. There is in his pictures an impression of silence, of harmony, and of a peaceful contemplation of mystery. But, with all this music and poetry in his paintings, Mr. Singer is no dreamer—he is rather a realist with joyful spontaneity in his compositions, a remarkable vigor of touch and a definite technical ability. There is radiant light and subtle charm in this pictured field of flowers with its background of purple, greenish mountains capped with ice. It hangs in the Norwegian Legation at Washington.

Hans Andersen's Nicety

LIFE was not long in teaching Andersen that one's appearance is of importance. . . . He did not trouble his tailor when he could help it. From his childhood, when he made the costumes for the dolls in the Dolls' Theater, he knew how to handle needle and thread, and when his coat wanted repairing, or the buttons were loose, he could do it himself. He could even mend his socks, not by darning them, but by cutting pieces out of the poorest and putting them in the holes which were in the best. He had also learned from experience that shining white linen greatly improved one's appearance, and that one's hair should not be tousled, but duly attended to with curling-iron and brush. His accounts from that time show that he would rather stint over dinner and his scanty home breakfast than over his clothes.—From "Hans Andersen, the Man," by ELITH REUMERT, translated from the Danish by Jessie Brochner. (New York: Dutton.)

To a Night Plane Flying Eastward

REJOICE, O dream fulfilled, cleaving the dark,
Rejoice! Not for your strong heart's constancy
Nor your span of wing, nor yet for your trailing spark
(Like a tiny lantern swinging from sea to sea)
Rejoice for this; from the Imperial Valley's flowered gown
To the Pilgrims' Rock, no sleeping farmhold or muted town
Hearing the paean of winds on your wings, shall huddle in fear.
(Your theme is one of peace to a peace-tuned ear)
Men asleep will awaken, only to sleep again;
The cattle upon the hills, and the fox in the snowbound fen
Will scarcely quicken their breathing.

This is your glory; O Wings of the Night
Fly proudly, fly softly through shadow and light.

MABEL FETT MILLER

Our Demands Upon a Work of Art

THE first demand we make upon whatever claims to be a work of art (and we have a right to make it) is that it shall be *in keeping*. Now this propriety is of two kinds, either extrinsic or intrinsic. In the first I should class whatever relates rather to the body than the soul of the work, such as fidelity to the facts of history, (wherever that is important,) congruity of costume, and the like,—in short, whatever might come under the head of *picturesque* truth, a departure from which would shock too rudely our preconceived associations. I have seen an Indian chief in French boots, and he seemed to me almost tragic; but, put upon the stage in tragedy, he would have been ludicrous. Lichtenberg, writing from London in 1775, tells us that Garrick played Hamlet in a suit of the French fashion, then commonly worn, and that he was blamed for it by some of the critics; but, he says, one hears no such criticism during the play, nor on the way home, nor at supper afterwards, nor indeed till the emotion roused by the great actor has had time to subside. He justifies Garrick, though we should not be able to endure it now. Yet nothing would be gained by trying to make Hamlet's costume true to the assumed period of the play, for the scene of it is laid in a Denmark that has no dates.

In the second and more important category, I should put, first, co-ordination of character, that is, a certain variety in harmony of the personages of a drama, as in the attitudes and coloring of the figures in a pictorial composition, so that, while mutually relieving and setting off each other, they shall combine in the total impression; second, that subordinate truth to Nature which makes each character coherent in itself; and, third, such propriety of costume and the like as shall satisfy the superhistoric sense, to which, and to which alone, the higher drama appeals. All these come within the scope of *imaginative* truth. To illustrate my third head by an example. Tieck criticises John Kemble's dressing for Macbeth in a modern Highland costume, as being ungraceful without any countervailing merit of historical exactness. I think a deeper reason for his dissatisfaction might be found in the fact, that this garb, with its purely modern and British army associations, is out of place on Forres Heath, and drags the Weird Sisters down with it from their proper imaginative remoteness in the gloom of the past to the disenchanting glare of the foot-lights. It is not the antiquarian, but the poetic conscience, that is wounded. To this, exactness, so far as concerns ideal representation, may not only be truth, but may even be opposed to it. Anachronisms and the like are in themselves of no account, and become important only when they make a gap too wide for our illusion to cross unconsciously, that is, when they are anacolutha to the imagination. The aim of the artist is psychologic, not historic truth. It is comparatively easy for an author to *get up* any period with tolerable minuteness in externals, but readers and audiences find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp. The saving truth in such matters is a truth to essential and permanent characteristics.—From "Among My Books," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY human being longs to progress, to improve his affairs and to experience more of good. No one wants to stand still, or to retrogress. Many governments maintain patent offices to which are sent each year thousands of inventions, which the senders request the exclusive right to manufacture. The purpose behind many of these devices is to make human life more comfortable by eliminating some form of drudgery, thereby lessening human toil. Humanity is making constant efforts to attain a greater sense of freedom, greater liberation from its limitations. Yet, while these efforts are commendable, they cannot bring abiding peace, joy, or satisfaction.

Christian Science gives to its students an understanding of true progress that leads them onward to certain peace, security, and happiness. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 233), "Progress is the law of God." How clearly this sets forth the basis of true progress, which leads us forward to higher and better things! God, infinite good, is the one creator, from whom all good emanates, and by whom it is maintained. His creation manifests or expresses the nature and character of its author. Everything that God makes is like Himself—good, perfect, lovely, true. God's work is finished and harmonious. The Bible declares that "whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it" (Ecclesiastes 3:14). God's creation manifests fullness, completeness, and divine adequacy.

Since it is self-evident that we cannot add anything to perfection, the question naturally occurs, How is progress to be made? Christian Science answers this question clearly and simply. It shows us that true progress is made as we gain a better understanding, a clearer perception, of God and His creation. What we know is manifested in our daily lives. Our human experience is largely the externalization of our thoughts, and as we discern what God has created—the good, spiritual, and true—we progress out of belief in and acceptance of that which God has not created. God's law is supreme, invincible, irresistible, and as we love good understandingly we ally ourselves with the supreme power of the universe.

In any change for the better, good has not increased, but rather have men gained a better understanding of God's goodness and unfailing availability and power.

The Bible declares that God made man in His own image and likeness. God is infinite good, and this is expressed by God's image—man. When we recognize our divine sonship and likeness to God, we become increasingly conscious of the power and presence of good, and progress out of mortality, with all its limiting beliefs, into immortality, with its freedom and joy.

The riches of God, His spiritual ideas, His divine beneficence, are everywhere present. As we discern our real nature as children of God, we become aware of the divine legacy of good that He has provided for all His children. And the ability to see and possess this good by reflection is our inalienable right. The man who climbs to the summit of a mountain is able to see more than one who climbs only halfway. The man who reaches the top sees more because he is looking out from a higher altitude. As we climb the heights of holiness—spiritual thinking and purified consciousness—we approach the summit of spiritual exaltation, where is discerned God's holy, pure, and eternal creation. In this way our progress is assured.

The man who climbs only halfway up the mountain has before him the same opportunity as the man who reaches the summit, but he does not climb high enough to gain the full view. If he presses on, however, the expanded view will be his. God does not limit us. Infinite Love bestows upon us the highest and best. We cannot therefore progress too far, or enjoy too much of good. It is only ignorance and false belief that would impede our onward way. But the light of Truth beckons us on to holier attainments. The light in God's universe is the divine illumination of good "which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Fremskritt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ETHVERT menneske lenges efter å gjøre fremskritt, å forbedre sine kår og å bringe mere av det gode inn i sitt liv. Ingen ønsker å stå stille eller å gå tilbake. I mange land har man et offentlig patentkontor til hvilket det hvert år sendes tusener av opfinnelser, som avsenderne krever eneretten til å fabrikere. Hensikten med mange av disse innretninger er å gjøre menneskenes liv behageligere ved å fjerne en eller annen form for trettende og kjedsommelig arbeide og derved minske menneskenes slit og strev. Menneskeheten gjør stadige anstrengelser for å opnå en sterkere følelse av frihet, for å frigjøre sig mere og mere for sine begrensninger. Mens disse anstrengelser er rosverdige, kan de allikevel ikke bringe varig fred, glede eller tilfredsstillelse.

De som studerer Kristen Videnskap, finner der en forståelse av sann fremgang som leder dem videre, frem til sikker fred, trygghet og lykke. I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 233): "Fremskritt er Guds lov." Hvor klart fremsetter ikke dette grunnlaget for sant fremskritt, som leder oss fremad til høiere og bedre ting! Gud, det uendelige gode, er den eneste skaper, fra hvem alt godt utstrømmer, og av hvem det opretholdes. Hans skapelse manifesterer eller uttrykker sitt ophavs natur og karakter. Alt som Gud skaper, er likt Ham selv—godt, fullkomment, elskelig, sant. Guds verk er fullendt og harmonisk. Bibelen erklærer at "alt hvad Gud gjør, det varer evig; intet kan legges til og intet kan tas fra" (Predikerens bok 3:14). Guds skapelse uttrykker fylde, fullstendighet og guddommelig formålstjenlighet.

Da det er selvinnlysende at vi ikke kan legge noget til det fullkomne, reiser det spørsmål sig helt naturlig: Hvordan kan det gjøres fremskritt? Kristen Videnskap gir et klart og enkelt svar på dette spørsmål. Den viser oss at sant fremskritt gjøres efter som vi vinner en bedre forståelse, en klarere erkjennelse av Gud og Hans skapelse. Hvad vi vet, kommer til uttrykk i vårt liv. Våre menneskelige oplevelser og erfaringer er i det store og hele det ytre utslag av våre tanker, og alt efter som vi erkjenner hvad Gud har skapt—det gode, åndelige og sanne, gjør vi fremskritt ut av tro på og godtagelse av det som Gud ikke har skapt. Guds lov er enerådende, uovervinnelig, uimotståelig, og i samme forhold som vi elsker og forstår det gode, forener vi oss med universets høieste makt.

Ved en forandring til det bedre er det aldri det gode som har forandret sig; det er menneskene som har vunnet en bedre forståelse av Guds allhet og usvikelige anvendelighet og makt.

Bibelen erklærer at Gud har skapt mennesket i Sitt eget billede og lignelse. Gud er det uendelige gode, og dette uttrykkes av Guds billede—mennesket. Når vi erkjenner vårt guddommelige sønnekår og vår likhet med Gud, blir vi oss mere og mere bevisst det godes makt og nærvær og gjør fremskritt ut av dødelighet med alle dens begrensende antagelser og inn i udødelighet med dens frihet og glede.

Guds rikdommer, Hans åndelige idéer, Hans guddommelige godgjørenhet er nærværende overalt. Efter som vi begynner å forstå vår virkelige natur som Guds barn, får vi øinene op for det gode som Han har foreskrevet for alle Sine barn som deres guddommelige arv. Og evnen til å se og eie dette gode ved gjenspeiling er vår uavhendelige rettighet. Den som klatrer op til toppen av et fjell, vil kunne se mere enn en som bare stiger halvveis op. Den som når selve toppen, ser mere fordi han ser ut fra et høiere punkt. Efter som vi stiger opad hellighetens høider—åndelig tenkning og renset bevissthet—nærmer vi oss den åndelige ophøielses topp, hvor Guds hellige, rene og evige skapelse kommer til syne. På denne måte sikres vår fremgang.

Den som bare stiger halvveis op fjellet, har samme anledning fremfor sig som den som når op til toppen, men han stiger ikke høit nok til å kunne få det fulle utsyn. Hvis han holder ved og trenger høiere op, vil han imidlertid få det videre utsyn. Gud begrenser oss ikke. Den uendelige Kjærlighet skjenker oss det høieste og beste. Vi kan derfor ikke gjøre for stor fremgang eller nyte for meget av det gode. Det er bare uvitenhet og feilaktig antagelse som vilde søke å sinke oss på veien fremover. Men Sannhetens lys vinker oss fremad til helligere mål og gjerninger. Lyset i Guds univers er det godes guddommelige strålegjans "som blir klarere og klarere til det er høilys dag".

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur-utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Miniature

You cannot walk within my garden,
Though its soft green things
Are very close at hand.
It even has an archèd bridge
Across a small ravine.

Your thoughts, but not your steps,
May search out all its mysteries.
You cannot walk within my garden.
It lies enclosed in crystal walls,
A miniature—upon my desk.

ELIZABETH GLASS BARLOW

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939

☆☆ R

New Ideas In Flower Show Due

Spring display to give reproductions of gardens of ages past and for years to come.

Bridging 2,000 years by means of the typical gardens of eight nations, the feature of the sixty-eighth annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Mechanics Building, March 16-21, will be a pageant of "Gardening Down the Ages."

This historic parade of gardens, which has never been attempted before, in New England at least, will open with a Roman garden, dated about 50 B. C., and close with a modern American garden, dated 1950—a projection made possible by means of a study of present day tendencies in design and plant material development.

In between these two gardens will be six others which display the plantings of other centuries; a Moorish garden, such a one as brightened under the hot sun of Africa and Spain when the Crescent was threatening to overcome the Cross; a castle garden in which King Arthur and his knights and ladies of the Round Table might have strolled; an Irish garden, typical of the days when Ireland was a center of Christian missionary activities; an Elizabethan planting, dated about the time of Shakespeare; a knot garden, representative of the Dark Ages when bedding was worked out in geometrical design, and, finally, a monastery garden planted with the herbs and simples of Charlemagne's time.

All these gardens will be authentic not only in their plantings and in their design, but also in their architectural backgrounds, which have been worked out after many months of painstaking research.

An Old New England House

Another feature of the Show, one which is expected to prove of great practical value as well as unusual beauty, will be an old New England house and garden. This display, which will fill Grand Hall, is the direct responsibility of the 22 clubs belonging to the Federation of Massachusetts Garden Clubs. In this display a stately mansion house authentic down to the very doorknobs, looks down across a terrace onto a wide green lawn and upon a central fountain around which are grouped 12 gardens. Each of these gardens has a distinct individuality—perennial, annual, rose, lily, cutting, kitchen and the like—but each is also so arranged that it harmonizes with its neighbors and the whole planting makes a complete unit. No pains have been spared in making this display serviceable and an hour amid its flowers, hedges, and walls will teach a gardener more than a library of books on gardening.

A third important display, another never seen before in New England, will be an exhibition of some 150 food plants of the world. Staged by the Botanical Museum of Harvard University, this exhibition will include all the common fruits, seeds, and roots of commerce and also many plants, particularly tropicals, which are rarely if ever seen here.

Shows Plant Dependence

In addition to this completeness and rarity, the display will emphasize the relations of the Old World and the New in their mutual plant dependence, and demonstrate that the nations which have reached the highest levels of culture are dependent upon less advanced nations and areas for most important food plants, and, finally, dramatize the fact that every food plant in use today has been developed through the labor and genius of mankind.

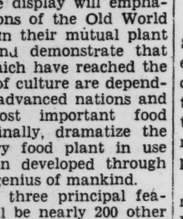
Beside these three principal features there will be nearly 200 other displays, all of rare significance and beauty. There will be 12 classes of orchids, for example, a hall filled with carnations, another hall brimmed with roses, both displaying new varieties and old favorites. For outdoor gardeners, there will be great rock gardens, perennial and annual plantings, rose gardens, spring bulb gardens, lilies—indeed the Show will run the gamut of the world of gardening, bringing in mid-March the flavor of full-flowered June.

Edwin S. Webster is President of the Society.

The Show is under the direction of Arno H. Nehrling, Show Manager, Edward I. Farrington, Secretary, and a committee headed by Prof. Ray M. Koon, Chairman, Samuel J. Goddard, Elmer D. Merrill, Thomas Milne and Veasey F. Pierce. The Garden Clubs Committee is headed by Mrs. Irving Wright of Chestnut Hill.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below 30; Friday cloudy and slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly winds, becoming southerly during Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Friday, slowly rising temperature tonight and in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly colder on the coast tonight, slowly rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northerly winds becoming southerly Friday and overcast with broken clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

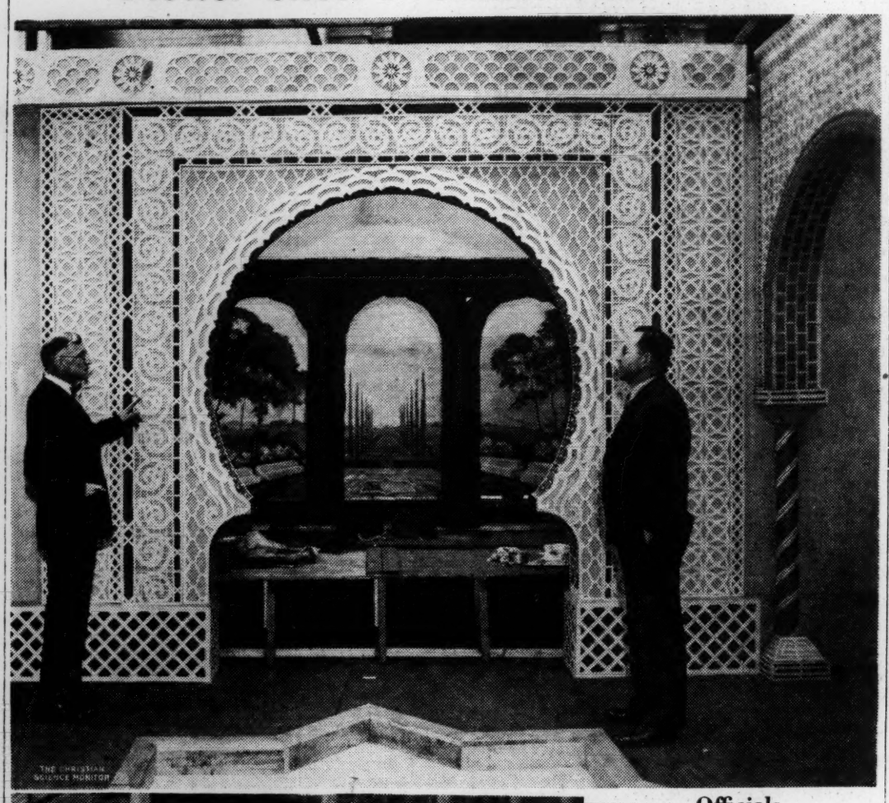
	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	Minneapolis	14	12
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	22	20	New York	30	30
Denver	24	14	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	28	34	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	28	22	St. Louis	26	24
Los Angeles	46	46	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	62	60	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 2.
B—Minimum, March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:21 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 8:44 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:04 p. m.

Flower Show Promises Rare Treat



P. E. Genereux

Officials

Left—E. I. Farrington, Secretary Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Right—Arno H. Nehrling, Manager of show.

Little Nancy Parker

She has a place with snapdragons grown for the spring flower show. You can take your choice.

Relief From Politics Sought For Connecticut Merit Jobs

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2—Stronger statutory protection for employees of the State against the collection of political campaign contributions is the No. 1 recommendation of the State's personnel director, Harry W. Marsh, for improvement of the Merit System Act.

Making his first report, after 16 months as head of the new State Personnel Department, Mr. Marsh declares that any merit system in which employees are allowed to believe that their political opinions and their money contributions to campaign funds will influence their standing, is doomed to fail.

"Political activity" on the part of employees in the classified service is forbidden by the law. The statute is silent, however, on the matter of campaign solicitation, and in the last campaign solicitation went on, almost in the open, in some State departments.

Although he urges this change as vital, Mr. Marsh describes the Connecticut Merit System Act as on the whole "one of the best civil service laws in the country." Twelve thousand State employees are now governed by its provisions. In the first 16 month the Personnel Department gave 127 examinations, involving 13,735 persons. Of these 1,093 were given jobs.

Between now and the 1st of April, Connecticut is promised some sort of solution to the problem of State-supported higher education. The State has one land grant college—Connecticut State College. It has four teachers' colleges, and it has 11 trade schools, all operated with State funds. To save money at a point where large sums are spent, Governor Raymond E. Baldwin has recommended closing two of the teachers' colleges and two of the trade schools. The outcry of protest that followed his proposal has now been heeded by the Governor. A special commission has been given the task of reviewing the entire State educational system and recommending a course of action by April 1.

A new device permitting a motorist to see what is approaching over the crest of a hill is to be installed experimentally on a Connecticut highway. A huge prismatic lens is suspended above the highway, protected from rain and sleet by visors. The sight line of a driver coming up one side of the hill is refracted downward on the other side so that he sees cars approaching, the inventors claim. William J. Cox, Highway Commissioner, has given permission to the inventors to set one up, probably on the Hartford-New Haven road in Newington.

Paintings by three Connecticut artists have been chosen for the New York World's Fair exhibition of contemporary American art. The committee chose a painting of men arguing in front of a liquor store, "Opinions Per Quart," by Miss Jean Hogan of Hartford; a piece of child portraiture in tempera, "Boy With Model Airplane," by Frederic S. Hynd of Simsbury; and "Approaching Storm," a valley farm with black thunderclouds overhead, by Albertus S. Jones of South Windsor.

Andre Maurois to Lecture

Andre Maurois, French biographer and teacher, will lecture on "French Wit, and English and American Humor," at Symphony Hall, Tuesday, March 7, at 8:30 p. m. He has given courses in English at Cambridge University, England; University of Zurich, Switzerland; University of Barcelona, Spain; and also Princeton University.

Wm. R. Rathvon Has Passed On

Mr. William R. Rathvon, who passed on at his home, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Massachusetts, on Thursday, March 2, after a brief illness, has for many years been connected with various activities of the Christian Science movement and at the time of his passing was a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, and of the Christian Science Charitable Institutions, The Christian Science Benevolent Association, and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home.

Mr. Rathvon was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He was an alumnus of Franklin and Marshall College, and a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

Mr. Rathvon became interested in Christian Science in 1893, and became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boulder, Colorado, which membership he still retained.

Mr. Rathvon studied in the Christian Science Board of Education in 1903 and 1907, and himself taught classes in Christian Science from 1908, first in Boulder, Colorado, then in Denver, and later in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1908, Mrs. Eddy called him to be a member of her household, where he served as one of her secretaries for a little over two years, and in February, 1911, was elected to membership on The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. He retired from this activity to become Treasurer of The Mother Church in which office he served from June, 1918, to October, 1918, when he was elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. While a member of the Board of Lectureship Mr. Rathvon traveled to the Orient, Australasia, and Europe for the purpose of delivering lectures on the subject of Christian Science.

Mr. Rathvon is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lora C. Rathvon of Brookline, and his son, Martin T. Rathvon of Casper, Wyoming.

Services will be held at the Storey Chapel, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, March 5, at 3 p. m.

It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

Milton to Elect Officials

More than 30 candidates will seek election to eight town boards as Milton voters go to the polls on Saturday. Voting will be possible from 6:45 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lines Prepare For Hearing To Bar Dog Racing

North End mass meeting paves way for final fight against racing in Boston Garden.

Lines of action to oppose the granting of a license permitting dog racing in Boston Garden are being pushed today following the protest mass meeting held by social agencies, churches and civic and fraternal organizations of the North End and the West End in the North End Union, Parmenter Street, last night.

In this eleventh-hour attempt to prevent the granting of a license to the Greyhound Racing Corporation by the State Racing Commission, all attending the meeting were urged to protest to their elected representatives in the Legislature, to write to the members of the Racing Commission asking them to refuse the license, to sign the public protest against permitting dog racing in that section of the city, and to attend the hearing before the Commission, next Tuesday, March 7, at 3 p. m.

Peril to 7,500 Youths

Harry R. Clark, head worker at the Union and presiding officer at the mass meeting, told the protestants that in the North End alone there were 5,000 children between the ages of seven and 17 and 2,500 more between the ages of 17 and 20 who would be contaminated by dog racing in their neighborhood.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley minister of Arlington Street (Unitarian) Church and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union, opened his attack on dog racing as cruelty to animals and a bad influence on young people.

He said its presence would break down the work that had been done through the years by churches and social agencies of the neighborhood destroy character and tempt persons to gamble who are least able to pay

Bet Away Needed Money

John Halko, head worker of the West End Community House, Chambers Street, said persons in need took money that should be used for food and clothes and bet on the dogs.

Attorney George Polcari reported on seeking legal means to prevent granting of the license on points of law involved in an acting Mayor signing the order approving dog racing passed by the City Council.

Others who protested included the Rev. Roger Imperiale, and the Rev. Andrew Bacigalupo of St. Leonard's Church; Dominic Di Biasi, Grand Knight of Ausonia Council Knights of Columbus; Amadeo Ianelli, commander of the North End Post of the American Legion.

Higher Tax on Racing Has Committee Hearing

Bills filed by Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose and Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, designed to increase the State's revenue from horse and dog tracks, met with opposition when they came up today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Charles F. Adams, acting President of Suffolk Downs track, described the bills as "unwarranted and out of proportion."

The bills would increase the license fee of horse tracks from $400 to $1,000 a day, enlarge the State's share of the day's take and on "breakage" and provide for disposition of unclaimed tickets. In regard to such tickets, Mr. Adams told the committee that the money is held in trust against later presentation of the winner's stub.

John T. Lambert of the Board of Directors of Suffolk Downs opposed the bills as "taxing this income out of existence."

Malden Theater Guild Presents Wilde Play

The Malden Theater Guild, under direction of Martha Abbott Simonian, opens its new season tonight with the presentation of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the Malden Auditorium.

The cast of the production, which will run for three days, includes Wesley Boynton, Donald Richmond, Gladys Mevis, and Loraine Wilson. The Guild will offer "Another Language" by Rose Franken on March 23, 24 and 25 at the same Auditorium.

Dare Do It

Burnham

Josef Hofmann, Pianist

Gives word of encouragement to all beginners.

Adult Told Boldly To Play Piano

Manufacturers of pianos, according to a trade bulletin, are forecasting close to maximum production this year, on the basis of continued active demand; and the report signifies revival of a business that for the past 10 years has been much reduced.

To the improvement of conditions, a type of piano has been developed by various makers—an extra small upright model with a full-length keyboard—having a surprisingly big tone, possessing a handsome design often reminiscent of the old-time spinet, and selling at a low range of prices.

That for one matter; and for another, thousands of adult piano students have made their appearance. Large numbers of men and women have caught up long-broken threads of interest in making their own music. Many adults who never took lessons before are now doing so.

"There isn't the slightest doubt about it," was a typical answer to an inquiring reporter, from a clerk in one of three of the largest Boston music stores. "If we didn't notice in any other way, we would by the reorders necessary for albums of piano music prepared especially for adult students."

The reporter was shown four volumes of music either with instructions and exercises addressed to the "adult beginner"—a new term in the realm of the piano student—or compiled from selections calculated to arouse or reawaken adult effort at the keyboard.

Such a discovery as an army of adult piano students caused the reporter to seek comments from Josef Hofmann, who on Sunday afternoon is to appear in a piano recital in Symphony Hall.

"For a great deal of personal enjoyment," Mr. Hofmann said, "and—with perhaps additional care—for the enjoyment of family and friends, one need not be afraid of the years in resuming piano study after a long interval, or even in taking up the study for the first time.

"Musicality in the abstract, backed by intelligent application, would make it possible for a late beginner to outstrip an earlier beginner who lacks a real urge to play, or a clear view of how to apply himself to the needs of study."

Mr. Hofmann urges all to listen to the best concerts; not only those of the finest pianists, but the leading orchestras and chamber music groups. The best of orchestral and chamber music performances offer invaluable influences to the pianist, he maintains. He rather disapproves use of the metronome, except as a brief check upon the speed of a performance. He regards it possible, too, to spend too much time on finger exercises. His recommendation is for a half hour daily, kept up for a year. Once mastered, they should not be overworked, but should be used briefly to "warm up" before more important playing.

As for practice of scales, Mr. Hofmann insists that it is of paramount importance in a player's foundation work to achieve a real mastery in playing scales in all keys. But if that seems a tiresome prospect, he offsets dictum with proviso. The scales must not be worked at in a perfunctory way, but played musically, with real beauty.

Mr. Hofmann speaks for the avoidance of dry system. He says to avoid playing the same studies and the same pieces in the identical

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Law for Two-Man Cars Proposed for 'El' Lines

As a result of the accident Tuesday evening causing six fatalities and injuries to 27 other passengers in a crowded Mattapan-bound car which jumped the tracks at Seaver Street and Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Representative Jeremiah D. Crowley (D) of Brighton today filed a bill with the Legislature to require a motorman and a conductor on each trolley car operated by the Boston Elevated Street Railway.

Representative Crowley's bill now must go before the Legislative Rules Committee on the question of late admission. Time for filing new bills expired early last January.

In filing the safety measure, Representative Crowley said he realized the Elevated deficit is a burden on Boston and the other areas served by the "El" and that while he did not desire to increase this deficit he was of the opinion that the people would rather pay the additional expense than sacrifice human life.

"The Boston Elevated plans to run one-man cars on the Brighton-Newton-Watertown line," he said. "That is inviting trouble in this district similar to what occurred in Dorchester, Feb. 28.

"I believe the new policy of one-man cars is unfair to the public and to the Elevated operators.

"To save on labor costs and public safety does not appear to me to be the proper approach to the Elevated problem."

Lower Interest Rates Sought

Legislation to reduce the interest rate on small loans to 1 per cent per month was heard before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today. The Committee was in full quorum assembled as there is usually heavy attendance at such sessions. But only a score of people gathered to hear the arguments pro and con.

Proponents seemed not to know that the Division of Small Loans has reduced the maximum rate from 3 to 2½ per cent and argued on the former figure.

Francis A. McLaughlin, representing former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, said that the present "three per cent rate constitutes usury in its worst form." Loan companies are entitled to a fair return, he continued, but not to such "outrageous" rates as they are now receiving.

Similar legislation was submitted by Representatives Thomas E. Linihan and David M. Owens, both Democrats of Boston.

Opposition was registered by Raymond Houlihan, assistant to Edward A. McClintock, Legislative Counsel for the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies. Mr. Houlihan said reduction in small loan rates would cause an influx of loan sharks into Massachusetts. This, he explained, has been the experience of other states which have made such reductions.

$4,632,000 for Bay State Slums

Formal announcement of allocations totaling $4,632,000 for slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects in Lowell and New Bedford was made in Washington yesterday by the United States Housing Authority, it was learned in the two Massachusetts cities today.

To New Bedford will go $2,013,000 toward the estimated $2,237,000 cost of two developments which will provide 398 family units in one and two-story row houses, averaging $3,087 in cost per unit.

New Bedford is reported by local authorities to have built only one new dwelling unit for every 14 demolished in the past eight years. While the number of families in the city is estimated to have increased by 743, there has been a net loss of 897 dwellings.

To Lowell will go $2,619,000 toward construction of 473 living units at a total estimated cost of $2,911,000. Three-story apartment buildings and two-story row houses are included in the project. The average estimated cost per unit will be $3,211.

The local Housing Authority in Lowell reported to the Washington Authority that the city now has 1,831 fewer dwellings than it had in 1930. From 1930 through 1937, there were 2,052 dwellings demolished and only 221 new ones erected.

Vermont Rejects Fair Trade Bill

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 2 (AP)—Because of an adverse State Senate vote, Vermont today was missing from the list of 44 States which Senator Matthew Leary of Burlington said had adopted so-called fair trade laws—acts designed to bar sales of trademarked merchandise at below-cost prices.

After a day of debate, the lawmakers defeated the measure, 16 to 13. During debate the bill was attacked as "class legislation" by opponents, while its sponsors argued it would ban "price-cutting practices designed to deceive the public."

The House advanced to third reading a measure which would raise from 18 to 21 the age of persons permitted to buy liquor at State stores. An attempt to kill the bill failed, 150 to 80.

A revised measure requiring premarital physical examinations was introduced by Representative Paul F. Douglass of Poultney. The original bill was withdrawn because of objections.

Wage-Hour Probe Turns to Maine

The United States Department of Justice turned its attention to Portland, Maine, today in its campaign to bring about compliance with the new Fair Labor Standards (Wage-and-Hour) Act by reluctant employers.

Joseph E. Brill, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of wage-hour enforcement, went from Boston to Portland with another Assistant Attorney General, Douglas B. Maggs, to confer with United States Attorney John V. Clifford regarding reports of violations of the law in that district.

It was not known whether the trip of Mr. Brill would lead to indictments of any Maine manufacturers for paying employees less than the 25-cent-an-hour minimum or not. There will be no Federal Grand Jury sitting in Portland until April, but the prosecutor could institute criminal proceedings by filing an information with the court, if he desired.

Mr. Brill is expected to return to Boston tomorrow for the arraignment of the Gerber Shoe Company, of Lawrence, Mass., for alleged wage-hour violation.

U. C. C. Executive Staff Filled

The newly reorganized State Unemployment Compensation Commission opened its offices this morning with a complete executive staff as a result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment last night of the two remaining deputies and the three-man Board of Review.

When Governor Saltonstall signed the reorganization bill several weeks ago, which set up a Director and five Deputy Directors in place of the former three-man Commission, he named J. Edwin Doyle, Director and appointed only three Deputies. The naming of the remaining Deputies and the Board of Review yesterday completed the reorganization of the executive staff.

Former Representative Anthony Julian (R) of Watertown, and William L. Williston of Springfield, are the new Deputies.

Those named to the Board of Review are: G. Wallace Tibbetts of Winthrop, Chairman; former Senator Sybil H Holmes, the only woman ever to serve in the Massachusetts Senate, and William H. Thornton of Worcester.

Big Income Tax Drop Forecast

A gloomy financial picture regarding State income tax revenue was painted today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, when he predicted a $6,000,000 decrease in collections this year compared with last year.

While $23,000,000, he said, was obtained last year, only $17,000,000 is anticipated this year.

On the other hand, Elmer E. George, Director of the State Income Tax Division, has estimated the revenue between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000. Thus some State House observers are chuckling over the difference in predictions of the two tax experts.

Mr. Long stated that although the deadline for filing was passed at midnight, March 1, it will be at least three weeks before definite figures as to collections will be obtained.

Board Defends Five-Year Study

Defending the so-called five-year plan at the Brookline High School, the School Committee in that town today indicated in a statement that the fundamental basis of adequate education is meeting the individual needs of pupils and not considering them as parts of a large machine. The paper was entitled, "How Many Years in High School?"

The Committee released figures showing that 129 students are now in the fifth year of high school work, and that a careful study of each pupil's record shows that his failure to graduate at the end of four years is satisfactorily explained. Quality in work is more important than time consumed in accomplishing it, the report maintained.

New Lighthouse For Buzzards Bay

A first-class three-keeper lighthouse will be constructed on East Cleveland Ledge in Buzzards Bay, nearly four miles southwest of the Wing's Neck light, to facilitate navigation in the westerly approach to the Cape Cod Canal, it has been announced by Capt. George E. Eaton Superintendent of Lighthouses for this district.

The project has been approved and the money has been appropriated, but construction has been delayed because of the great amount of repair work made necessary by last September's hurricane.

When completed, the lighthouse will be equipped with a powerful fog signal and a radio beacon as well as its light.

Since navigation through the canal is increasing rapidly and captains of vessels using it report that additional aids to navigation are needed particularly during foggy weather the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce wrote Captain Eaton requesting that a bell buoy with a flashing red light be established on East Cleveland Ledge pending erection of the lighthouse.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. (No performance Friday.)

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, and Margaret Sullavan. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas.

R K O, Boston—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also 'Silver on the Stage," with William Boyd. 12, 3:45, 7:35. Stage: Don Rice, 3 Smoothies, Herman Hyde. 1:15, 5, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Tayor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Fay, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Flirting With Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Exeter—
Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 1:45, 4:40, 7:40. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Normandie—
"The Great Waltz," featuring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley. Tomorrow: "Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Ski Girl," Robert Benchley in "The Opening Day," "Prudence Penny, the Miracle Cook." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Lowell Thomas Travel to Norway, Land of the Viking, "Swingtime in the Movies," "High Peril," 'Underwater Track Meet at Silver Springs, Fla," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Jesse James." Also "Woman Doctor."

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"Peg of Old Drury," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. Also Newsreel Digest and Shorts, 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Blondes Are Dangerous," with Fay Wray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees and Wendy Barrie. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Life of Emile Zola," with Paul Muni Also "Bing Crosby in "Rhythm on the Range. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Son of Frankenstein," featuring Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

University—
Loretta Young in "Kentucky." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Always in Trouble," featuring Jane Withers. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Robert Kitain, Russian violinist. 8:30.

Other Events

Malden Theater Guild—
Opening of the Malden Auditorium with "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde Martha Abbott Simonian, director. Performance repeated Friday and Saturday. 8:30

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch Paintings by Mrs. Tanner 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Zlatko Balokovic, Russian violinist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Rankin Demands U. S. Seize Land For Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—A demand that the Federal Government stop drawn-out negotiations for an agreement with the New England States on the Federal flood-control program and proceed at once with the program, without consent of the States, was made today by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, leader of the House public power bloc.

"I would like to see the Government go in and proceed with the work" said Mr. Rankin. "Both the law and Supreme Court decision make clear the Government can act without consent of the States. We don't need to delay.

"As soon as the combined flood-control and power-development projects were completed the people of New England would appreciate their benefits and warmly approve." he added.

The demand of Mr. Rankin, who was largely responsible for framing provisions of the 1938 Flood Control Law which authorizes the Government to take flood-control land without consent of the States, was interpreted by several observers here as an indication that some Administration leaders are tired of delay and want to end the "polite policy" laid down late last year by President Roosevelt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 2 (AP)—Take Gov. George D. Aiken's word for it—the state's rights battle between Vermont and the Federal Government over flood control is not finished.

"I cannot let the impression go forth from Washington that Vermont has consented to the unlimited acquisition of our resources by the Federal Government," the Republican Chief Executive said.

He said he wished to make clear he had granted the Government jurisdiction in the flood-control program at only one prospective dam—the $2,000,000 structure at Union Village.

"Vermont cannot and will not give blanket consent to the Federal Government to build dams wherever it chooses and when it chooses and as it chooses," said Mr. Aiken.

Wright Becomes Tax Board Head

John D. Wright, Republican, member of the State Appellate Tax Board, was promoted to the position of Chairman of the Board yesterday by Governor Leverett Saltonstall who submitted his nomination to the Executive Council for confirmation.

Governor Saltonstall also nominated Reuben O. Robie of Whitinsville, as member of the State Milk Control Board to succeed Joseph C. Cort, who resigned. The position pays $10 a day.

Mr. Wright, who became a member of the Board in 1930, was originally appointed by Governor Frank G. Allen, Republican, whom Mr. Wright served as Chief Secretary. The new Chairman is a recognized tax authority in Massachusetts.

The promotion gives Mr. Wright an increase in salary from $7,000 to $7,500 a year. He succeeds John E. Welch of Taunton, who was appointed by Charles F. Hurley in 1937. Mr. Welch becomes an associate member of the Board.

Special Justices Are Under Fire

Many of the special justices sitting in Massachusetts District Courts are "unfit" to hold such office, Senator David M. Brackman (R), of Boston, an attorney, told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today.

Mr. Brackman was favoring adoption of a bill to compel each District Court to give work to special justices of its own court before turning to those assigned to other benches.

"What if the Governor appoints an unfit man?" asked Senator John D. Mackay (R), of Quincy, Chairman of the Committee. "Should the court be compelled to put him to work?"

"There are plenty of unfit judges," replied Mr. Brackman. "Some don't know as much law as the lawyers appearing before them, but we have to take it and like it."

Lowell Building Strike Settled by Compromise

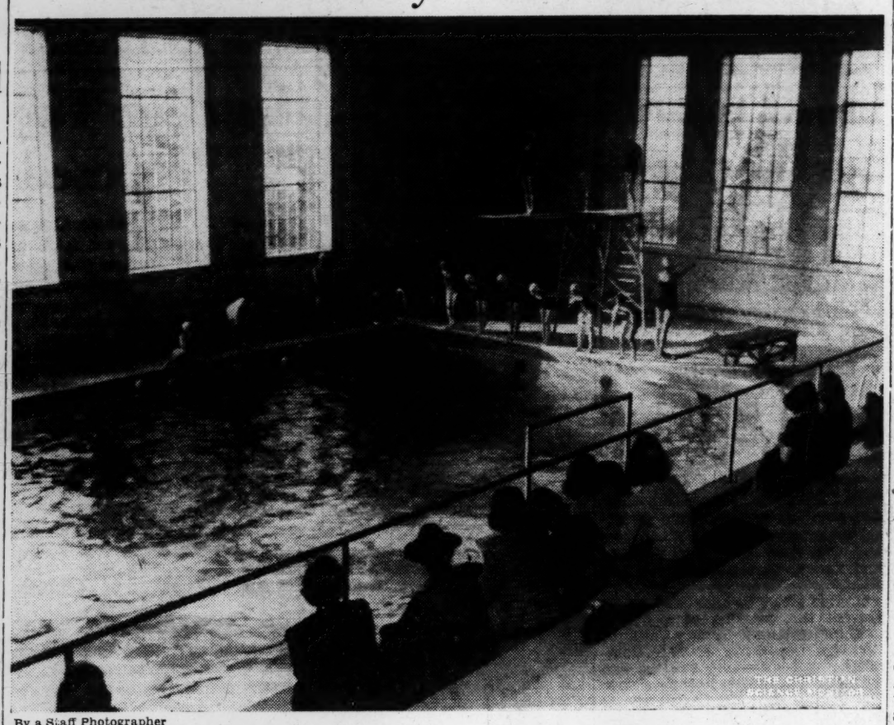
LOWELL, Mass., March 2 (AP)—A six-weeks' strike of building laborers in Lowell, Chelmsford, and Tewksbury ended today with the granting of a 12½ cents an hour increase to eight workers on a Chelmsford construction job. Twenty other laborers had gone out in sympathy, tying up work on three buildings. The workers, who were paid 50 cents struck for 68 cents, but accepted an offer of 62½ cents.

U. S. EASTERN SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS
Belknap Mountains Recreational Area
GILFORD-LACONIA, N. H.
Cross Country, March 4, 1:30 P. M.
Ski Jumping, March 5, 1 P. M.
Free Parking

NEW SKI TOW
LOCH HAVEN INN
U. S. Route 3 Meredith, N. H.
"A regular Monitor Advertiser"

Dorothy Muriels
"SILENT PARTNER OF THE HOSTESS"
BIG BROWN
EGGS 29c
dox.
Large Size
ALL WEEK

Features Wellesley's Recreation Center



By a Staff Photographer

The New George Howe Davenport Pool

Such was the rush of students at the opening on Wednesday that a schedule had to be drawn up for each swimming hour for the remainder of the week.

Concord Board Considers 'Strong Mayor' Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 2—Culminating nine months of intensive housecleaning, the Board of Aldermen here has taken under consideration a new city charter calling for a city-manager for government.

It is the first such instrument ever proposed for a New Hampshire city, and as such is being viewed with considerable interest, both by the residents of this community and by members of the Legislature now in session here.

The charter, written by a revision committee of five members, actually proposes a "strong mayor" form of municipal management. The "strong mayor" nomenclature is a euphuism, for in effect the charter would establish a city-manager rule here. The selection of the Mayor is taken from a direct vote by the people and vested in a 15-man Board of Aldermen. The Mayor in turn will have absolute administrative jurisdiction over the city, his appointments subject only to the approval of the city fathers.

The charter likewise would remove primary elections for local offices, long a favorite testing ground for political aspirants, eliminate all aldermanic administrative powers, and substitute administrative heads responsible only to the Mayor in place of the manifold committees, commissions, and boards which now control a large section of municipal activities.

It was the organizing of a taxpayers' association here which started the local city government off on a general civic clean-up. The major gesture was a survey conducted by the Public Administration Service. The survey plumped strongly for either a city manager or a strong Mayor, and the charter committee chose the latter title as more pleasant sounding to conservative New England ears.

Swimming Pool For Wellesley College Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 2—To the delight of the student body of Wellesley College, the Department of Physical Education, instead of waiting until March 16 for formal dedication of the new Recreational Center, opened the College's new swimming pool yesterday afternoon. The rush of applicants was so great that a schedule had to be drawn up for swimming hours.

Fifty girls were chosen for the honor of first in the pool and each swimming hour for the remainder of the week has been scheduled so that 50 students will be able to swim at the same time. The list of applicants is overflowing.

The tank, known as the George Howe Davenport Pool, is the principal feature of the new Recreational Center which eventually will be connected with the Mary Hemingway Gymnasium. The building contains facilities for badminton and squash, wall tennis and ping pong. A large recreation room, two lounges and a deck for sun bathing complete the structure.

At one end of the 75-by-35-foot pool, in which the water changes at the rate of 350 gallons a minute, an underwater glass window has been installed to observe the technique of under-water swimming and dives and for the making of motion pictures.

Two Big Ski Events Offered

The ski public will split sharply into two camps and each trek its separate way to the North this week end. Two big events are scheduled: the Eastern Championship jumping and cross-country races at the Belknap Mountains Recreational Center, at Gilford, N. H., and the Ski Club Hochgebirge's ninth annual downhill team race and slalom on the Richard Taft trail down Cannon Mountain.

Aces in ski jumping in this country—26 in the Class A division and 27 in Class B—are entered for the Gilford competition which will take place on the 60-meter hill in this winter sports haven for the third time in as many years. Meet headquarters reported snow conditions very good at noon today.

Two Names Stand Out

Two names stand out in the Gilford jumping entries, Reidar Anderson and Torger Tokle. Mr. Anderson, winner of the national ski jumping title about a month ago at St. Paul, Minn., and sensation at other meets in the West, is to arrive by plane from Salt Lake City, Utah, for his only appearance this season in New England.

Mr. Tokle, a member of the Norway Ski Club of New York, individual star at the F. I. S. tryout jumping meet Feb. 26 at Berlin, N. H., has won six first places and a second since his arrival in this country a little over a month ago.

Sverre Friedheim of St. Paul, who took first place in the Class A jumping last Sunday at Berlin, is in Laconia. Other jumping entries include Howard Chivers, John Litchfield, Carl Holmstrom, Hans Strand, Harold Johanson, Edward Gignac, Warren Chivers, Dick Durrance, and Heinz Krebs, who has placed in many European contests.

The program for the Eastern Ski championships, in which cross-country, jumping, and combined titles are at stake, starts with the cross-country event Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. Thirty-five runners have entered this race. The jumping Sunday afternoon starts at the same hour. At 10:30 Sunday morning the Woodstock, N. H., Outing Club will hold a Lake Region slalom race on the Fletcher Hale slalom course in the recreational area.

Automobile parking for all events is free.

Judges at the meet are to be Dr. R. S. Elmer, president of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association; Roger Langley, president of National Ski Association, and Alf Halvorson, director of last week's meet at Berlin. Chief of tournament is Birger Torrison of Norfolk, Conn., and his assistant is Maurice Downing of Laconia. Prof. C. A. Proctor of Dartmouth College is chief of scorers, Carl E. Shumway of Boston is listed as announcer. Gordon E. Langill of Laconia, director of the Eastern Ski championships, has guided the preparations during the past few weeks.

Cannon Mountain Program

The Hochgebirge program on Cannon Mountain calls for men's downhill at 10:30 Saturday morning and again at 12:30 o'clock, each six-man team running the course twice. At 2:30 p. m. will be the girls' downhill race. On Sunday the slalom races will be run at the same hours. The men's teams will each include the four men who made the best times in the downhill racing the day before, the men's teams to compete in slaloms at 10:30 and 12:30 o'clock, followed by the women at 2:30.

On Sunday at 10 a. m., time trials for classification purposes will be run on the Wildcat ski trail in Pinkham Notch by the Eastern Slope Ski Club race committee, under regulations of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

An informal slalom race under floodlights for members of the Newfound Region Association has been announced for Saturday evening at 9:30 o'clock at Ski School Hill, Bristol. A ski gymkhana for region members, supervised by Oscar Cyr, director of the school, will start at noon Sunday, with a masquerade slalom and an umbrella slalom as featured events.

The Ossipee Sport Development Association is sponsoring a winter carnival with ski races both Saturday and Sunday at the Ossipee ski slope, and a supper, selection of a carnival queen, and dance Saturday evening at the Ossipee "Y" hall. The new ski tow, and ski hut, both of which have been in operation but a short time, will be in use.

James L. McQuarrie

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 2 (AP)—James L. McQuarrie, who passed on yesterday, rose from a $2.40-a-week night telephone operator to become a high official in the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. Although he never finished grammar school, his talent in electrical mechanism was such that he invented more than 100 appliances for telephone and telegraph apparatus. He was active also in the development of television. Before his retirement four years ago, he had served as President of laboratories and general technical director of the International T. (AP) T. and as chief engineer of the Western Electric Company's foreign branch.

The Mother Church Services on Air

On Sunday, March 5, the radiocast morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be transmitted simultaneously on two frequencies by short wave station W1XAL in Boston.

The morning service, which is radiocast beginning at 10:15 a. m., eastern standard time, will be transmitted on 15.13 megacycles, its regular frequency, and also on 21.46 megacycles, a newer and higher frequency.

The evening service, which is radiocast beginning at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, will be transmitted on its regular frequency of 6.04 megacycles and also on 11.73 megacycles.

A recent expansion in the facilities of W1XAL permits it to radiocast simultaneously on two frequencies in the manner regularly done by England and Germany.

Station W1XAL

For Friday, March 3

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace Round Table.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"The Airplane Engine." Prof. Hilding Carlson.

Faith in Religion To Solve Problems Declared Growing

Attacking the subjection of religion to control either from within or without, Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, last night predicted an era of free reasoning which would mark one of the greatest religious revivals in the history of this country.

This renewal of faith in religion to solve social and international problems is becoming more pronounced as a search for a basis for the belief in democracy goes on, Dr. Eliot declared, outlining "Horizons of Religion" before members of the Temple Israel Institute.

As an example of the revival of religious faith, he cited what he termed the salutary reception generally accorded President Roosevelt's speech on Jan. 4, in which the Chief Executive said that the roots of democracy must go deep into the soil of religion. The popular acclaim given the President's remarks Dr. Eliot interpreted as a definite sign that Americans were becoming increasingly conscious of the need for religion as a medium in solving social problems.

"But this revival might follow a wrong course," he said, "for the central issue confronting religion in America today is whether there is to be a retreat from rational reasoning, or whether there is to be a positive affirmation of man's inherent ability to cope with the complexities of living."

Deploring the church which offered refuge, or a "chance to escape from the world," Dr. Eliot declared that religion must not be a retreat, but must refuse submission to external authority, and must promote the understanding that "there is sufficient power in the spirit of man to solve any problem," whatever its complexity.

Ship Firm Appeals From NLRB Ruling

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation appealed today in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston from a recent ruling of the National Labor Relations Board ordering it to abolish Employee Representation Plans at its Fore River and East Boston plants.

The Labor Board had held that the E. R. P. had been dominated by the company and so comprised, in effect, a company union which is prohibited under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

As it appealed to the higher courts today, the company issued a statement through a Vice-President, S. W. Wakeman, denying that it had interfered in any way in the E. R. P. and saying that the plans represent the employees' own choice of collective bargaining agents.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 3

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Locale of Punic Research

By a Staff Artist

Southern Italy Studied

Territory opened by Vergilian Society to archaeological research.

Cannae Facts! Hannibal Won; Rome Had Idea

If Punic pride can sustain it, (the battle notwithstanding having gone to the Carthaginians, as the Latin exercise would have put it) excavation brings another disillusionment. Hannibal did not attack the Romans at Cannae, as the historical records have it, according to Mrs. Mary E. Raiola, archaeologist, who gave a private lecture to members of the staff of the Fogg Museum of Art of Harvard University, yesterday afternoon.

The victory alone, and not the stratagem, Mrs. Raiola indicated in an interview at the College Club, Boston, remains to the credit of the Carthaginians. The invitation extended to her to be present at the recent excavations at Cannae, where the Italian Government is hard at work on the yield of the ancient battlefield, came as a recognition of her work as founder of the Vergilian Society, the purpose of which is to enhance interest in Vergil and to open the way for American teachers and archaeologists to have access to sources in southern Italy hitherto not available to the stranger.

Battle on the Hill

Her statements concerning the outbreak of that battle known as the most terrible in all history, when 35,000 of the conquering forces were lost in addition to the thousands of vanquished Romans, were based on study of relics turned up no more than seven feet, some of them only 3½ feet, below the surface of the olive field at the mouth of the River Aufidus. "If the forces of Hannibal had attacked," she declared, after explaining in detail the manner of burial of the opposing armies, "the battle would have begun down in the valley, but we have traced the movements of the infantry, and, as the Romans were the attackers, it took place on the hill, on top of the citadel."

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Mary E. Raiola

Founder of Vergilian Society is a visitor in Boston.

Thought at first to be only a "potter's field" or paupers' burial ground, this land, now identified as the actual site of the battle of Cannae, is only one of the many rich sources of archæological information opened to Americans through the efforts of Mrs. Raiola, who is here to inform educators of the opportunity for inexpensive study during the summer vacation period, at the Villa Vergiliana, at Cumae, near Naples. The house donated to the Society, tax-free, has been obtained through the generosity of Prof. Commendatore Amedeo Maiuri, Director of the National Museum of Naples.

Inexpensive Study

"Not all Americans are rich, as many Italians suppose," she explained to him, "and it is often necessary to save up for a lifetime in order to make the voyage to the Old World, for research and study." The interest and sympathy of Signor Maiuri and other Italian scholars and Government officials were aroused, with the result that the Vergilian Society was formally launched in 1937 for the purpose explained and for that of providing an inexpensive means of studying antiquity. Only teachers and graduates in archaeology are now received at the school, so that the work may be kept advanced. For two dollars a day a teacher may live at the Villa Vergiliana, his only other expenses being his moderate tuition fee for classes, of which he may take as many or as few as he pleases, and a small sum for transportation. He may for 50 cents take a journey, in a private car, to some source of antiquity which under ordinary conditions would cost perhaps $12. All doors are open to him. The moment he presents his card of membership in the Society he is admitted to museums, departments of research, and other sources which have in the past been difficult to penetrate into and only accessible after lengthy negotiation.

Persons who study at the Villa Vergiliana do so with the help of the Italian Government. Professors and teachers going to study at the Villa are granted a 25 per cent reduction on steamship fares.

Mrs. Raiola has studied archaeology from childhood. The tales of Vergil and Cicero and Horace are as much a part of her habitual reading and conversation with her associates as the columns of Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippmann are to the average New Yorker.

She is proud of her American citizenship. Her hobby, or her "philanthropy of a poor person," as she calls it, is her interest in the textiles and other handiwork of the blind soldiers who are her neighbors at Cumae. Unable to contribute to their funds financially, she gives her leisure to acquainting people with their work. Reproductions of medieval Italian fabrics and new designs inspired by the rich cloths of the days of the Medici are special products of theirs, and she is exhibiting samples of them today, tomorrow, and Saturday at the Hotel Vendome. Next week she will return to New York, and she will sail back to Italy at the end of the month.

P. P. S.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour ..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
5:15 The Boston Hour ..	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News" ...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	"Spotlight Revue" ...	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra...
7:00 Income Tax Talk..	"Easy Aces"; sketch .	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 Network Talk ...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ...	"Vocal Varieties" ...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations ..	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch. ..
7:45 Pollack's Orch. ..	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It".	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Joe Cook;	"Theater of Music" ...	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Raymond Massey;	"Tea"; dramatization	Richard Haydn, comedians; Ethel Waters in	"Theater of Music" ...	Dramatization .....
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orchestra	Rochester Philharmonic Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	sketch; orchestra	"Sinfonietta with Alfred Wallenstein	Dramatization .....
8:45				Johannes Steel, news...
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	"Good News of 1939"; Scenes from "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford; songs; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Jacques Renard's Orch.	Sport comment ..... Sport comment .....
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting": "Are the Schools		"Famous First Facts": interviews	Sport comment .....
9:45	Doing Their Job?"; prominent educators			Sport comment .....
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"New England Talks It	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; sym-	Sport comment .....
10:15 Walter O'Keefe; A.	Over"	Bob Burns, comedian;	phony orch.; vocalists	Sport comment .....
10:30 Kostelanetz' Orch.		Joan Brooks; chorus;	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Sport comment .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"		John Trotter's Orch..	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Sport comment .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; weather; music	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music ...	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Commentator	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch	Bill Carlsen's Orch. ..	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch	Bill Carlsen's Orch. ..	"Road to Fame" .....

Friday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man" ...	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man" ...	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music ..	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita".	News Service	.....
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"...	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac" ...	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Newton School Days"..	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	'Smile Parade'; variety	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"...
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	"As You Like It"...	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"...	"Singing Parson" .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Dixieland Band	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballantine, songs.
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Young Widder Brown"	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners".
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	Forecast; musicale	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Calisthenics ..	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Women's Page" ..	"Down Memory Lane"...
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale..	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James" ..	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers" .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" .	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news.....	"The Monitor News" ....
1:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"....	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Consumers' program ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour...	"Voice of Experience"...	"Little Shaver"; sk....
2:00 Dramatic sketch .	"Betty and Bob".....	Music Appreciation	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album" ....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-	"As You Like It".....	"Classical Album" ....
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	rosch, conductor	Piano soloist	"The Playgoer" .....
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, baritone...
3:00 News Service	Clipper Christening,	"Marv Marlin"; sketch	Intercollegiate debate:	Sport reports .....
3:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Harvard-John Marshall	Sport reports .....
3:30 Music Hour: Key-	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family.	Intercollegiate debate:	Sport reports .....
3:45 board concert ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Guiding Light"..	Harvard-John Marshall	Sport reports .....
4:00 Speaker; music	Weather; news	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"...	Jack Harney, tenor.....
4:15 C. Hector's Orch...	Mrs. F. R. Roosevelt...	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"...	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch..	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salute to Bos-	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Piano Parade" ...	Club Matinee; news...	"Girl Alone"; sketch..	ton	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour...	S. F. World Fair, talk	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner" ..	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program ..	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Wm. Bergen, talk..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous".	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
7:00 "Rhythm Revue" ...	"Drama Time"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner" ..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Hollywood comment ...	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or...	'Rhapsody in Brass"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"20th Century Music"	Pete Berman's Orch....
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"..	prano; Ross Graham,	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Piano Twins .....
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"Law Society Forum":	baritone; Frank Black's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Silver Minstrels" .....
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	"Our Jury System" ...	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Johannes Steel .....
9:00 Orson Welles, Mary	'Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club"...	New York's Answer to
9:15 Astor in "Royal	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"...	the Bund: Rep. Bruce
9:30 Regiment"; inter-	News dramatizations .	"Death Valley Days";	"Against the Law":	Barton; Lt. Gov. Po-
9:45 view with author	News dramatizations ..	dramatic sketch ...	legal oddities	lletti; others .....
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	"Curtain Time"; dram-	"Jewish War on All Un-
10:15 Station"; drama.	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	atization	Americanism"; speaker
10:30 Columbia Concert	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
10:45 Orchestra	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch..	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch....	Julie Wintz' Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch....	"Nation's Playhouse";	"Day's End" .....
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch....	dramatization	"Day's End" .....

Minimum Pay Data Is Sought By Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2—With John R. Murdock, former United States Attorney General here, acting as chairman at a meeting of the Retail Trade Wage Board held in the Statehouse recently, arrangements were completed for making a survey to obtain data for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors.

The new board is authorized under the minimum wage law to report within 60 days. Its recommendations with respect to minimum wages will be incorporated in a directory order of the Labor Director, with violations punishable by publication. Later the order would be made mandatory, with fines to punish violators.

State Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon said the study will be made as the result of the requests of workers and because of numerous complaints which have been received. Studies have already been made, he stated, in the jewelry, wearing apparel and laundry trades which resulted in recommendations of basic hourly rates of 30 cents an hour in the jewelry and laundry industries and of 35 cents an hour in the wearing apparel business.

A preliminary study of the retail trade made by the labor department, Mr. McMahon said, showed that in some cases less than 20 cents an hour is being paid. He cited one instance where a 14½-cent rate is in effect. The proposed minimum standards, he declared, are designed to protect "the vast majority in the retail field who pay decent pages."

Piano

(Continued from Page 9)

order at each session. You will safeguard spontaneity if you mix up the sequence of events from lesson to lesson.

He cautions against confusing a wrong idea of artistic latitude with sheer bad workmanship. "Think and plan," he advises. "Don't desert workmanship—I mean, artistic workmanship—and ramble off into what you mistake for 'feeling.' Instead of feeling, you are apt to be showing your performance as vague, formless, aimless, merely sentimental—and unworkmanlike, from an artistic point of view.

"You wouldn't build a house with the cellar next to the roof, and the garret in the basement, would you?"

After a number of pieces have been worked up, he advises not to keep on repeating one piece before coming to the next, but to play several pieces carefully, then go back to the first. In the lapse of time, before the first playing and repetition of a particular piece, the student will have gained in freshness of approach.

Memorial Drive Overpass Sought

Urging favorable consideration of the bill for construction of an overpass at the Memorial Drive end of the Cottage Farm Bridge, Representative Andrew J. Carling (D) of Boston, appeared today before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Representative Carling declared that at least 75,000 motor vehicles use this intersection every 24 hours and tie-ups lasting from five to 15 minutes are very frequent. He estimated that motorists lose a total of about 2,000,000 hours each year because of congestion at this point.

The overpass proposal has been endorsed by the State Division of Metropolitan Planning. Its cost would be $500,000, it is estimated, of which the PWA would contribute 45 per cent.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 215 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC 1360kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Week, Feb. 27 to March 4, inclusive, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week, April 24, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Week March 13, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, March 18, 12 noon, Friday, April 7, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Lynn Publisher Urges Licensing of Bicycles

Edward E. Keevin, publisher in Lynn, Mass., of the Newsboys World, and long a proponent of licensing of bicycles to prevent the theft of newsboys' machines, sent a telegram yesterday to Dr. Herbert J. Stack at the American Association of School Administrators' convention in Cleveland, urging him to introduce a resolution favoring bicycle licensing legislation.

Dr. Stack is the director of New Yok University's Center for Safety Education, and has on various occasions advocated the licensing of bicycles.

Boston Amusements—Dance Recital, Concerts, Art Shows

Shawn's Elemental Rhythmus Makes Its Boston Début

By Margaret Lloyd

Ted Shawn's new work, "Dance of the Ages," produced for the first time in Boston in Symphony Hall last night, follows the Shawn plan of program making and retains the Shawn idiom of dancing. It was well received by a good-sized audience undismayed by the elaborate and rather literary scenario.

Its four movements, presenting different aspects of the central idea, the development of earth and of man upon it, symbolized by the elements—fire, water, earth and air—combine to give a certain unity of effect.

As in Mr. Shawn's miscellaneous programs of recent years, and in last season's "O Libertad!" the program opens with vigorous tribal rhythms, introduces priestly robes and gestures, continues with a section devoted to abstract dance patterns, and after an interlude of folk, labor, politics and soldiery, ends on an upswinging note of aspiration.

More than ever before have the costumes been reduced to "the irreducible minimum." There is this to be said for them. They remain in the fantasy of dance without attempt at literal representation; the variegated earth colors in the garments for the section "Earth" are distinctly pleasing, and the black, red and gold capes for the "Fire" initiation ceremony, striking.

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There is a Lisztian grandiloquence to Shawn's way with dance, especially noteworthy in this work of epic intention. But Shawn's world without women is not adequate to the complete expression of so lofty and universal a theme as Man.

For where is the cave woman in the primitive first movement, "Fire"? Where is the Water sprite, the Earth mother, the admiring sports spectator, or even girl tennis champion, where the soldier's nurse, the career woman in business and politics who plays so important a part in our Democracy? Where in the last movement, "Air," is the gentle, uplifting influence expected of womankind? Where is the mother, wife, daughter, sister and friend of Man? She plays no part in Shawn's scenario.

Instead, Shawn appears as the archetype of each age—the tribal Shaman (of Oriental appearance) discovering fire; the High Priest conducting the initiation rites and sending cruder men to bear the embers "to the hearthstones of humanity;" the Poet-Philosopher urging the makers of water patterns to higher forms; the Demagogue marching men to destruction; the Creative Artist of "Air," leader of the world in the plane Beyond Democracy.

Considering the dancing apart from the scenario, if that be justifiable, there were some interesting designs suggesting flames, the purl of brook, the flow of river, the rise and fall of waves, the vortex, the storm, the mass formations of the glacial age, the coming of vegetation, the movements of air.

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Fred Hearn's animal study was inventive in its descriptive detail. Barton Mumaw's and Wilbur McCormack's duet of sport was amusing. But if Mr. Shawn would stop to look back over 24 years, or could sit out front to watch his own solo, "The Whirlwind," he would remember the early scarves of Denishawn, the lighted skirts of Loie Fuller, and drop his silver-cloth encumbrances.

As in "O Libertad!" Shawn's heaven, or the mystical region Beyond Democracy (the original title of the new work) is still in waltz time. Jess Meeker made the entire piano score in collaboration with the choreography, and played better than he composed. The men devised their own solos, within the vein. They take their bows beautifully, setting an example of platform manners that many a dancer could advantageously follow.

In the afternoon Mr. Shawn talked delightfully as is his wont, at the lecture-demonstration presented by him and his ensemble in the Boston University Rhythmic Activities Course.

A gentleman and a scholar, as Dr. Rogers introduced him, his cultural knowledge of dance and its companion arts is inexhaustible, his discourse of them illuminating.

Among many issues brought out, one ideal for the future, in relation to the dance in education, was particularly valuable. That there should be a graded curriculum of dance in the public and private schools, from kindergarten to college, whereby the pupil would learn the rudiments at least, of all kinds of dancing.

A capital ideal.

'Abe Lincoln' Coming

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with Raymond Massey starred, will be presented in Boston in mid-September, at a theater to be chosen.

The Boston engagement will open a long tour of the East and the Middle West. It will follow the screening of the play by Max Gordon and RKO, this summer. Mr. Massey will also appear in the screen play, which will be produced under the supervision of the author, Robert E. Sherwood.

The New York run of the play will be halted in early summer to permit the making of the picture.

At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

A recent crop of pictures by Molly Luce is on display at the Grace Horne Galleries.

The annual solo exhibitions of Miss Luce have come to be something of an event. Miss Luce has been characterized by some spectators as a contemporary Breughel. Now that several original Breughels are within seeing distance in the Flemish Exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum, observers may be inclined to qualify that characterization.

Miss Luce has an unwaning interest in the people of her immediate environment as they are occupied in domestic or workaday activities in the context of their surroundings. She is an observer of human ways, sometimes objective, sometimes satirical. She maintains a commendable balance between the varied phenomena portrayed by her brush. And she is comprehensive, including men, railroad trains, factories, trees, great stretches of landscape in her compositions. She records what she sees with reportorial clarity and swiftness. There is no doubt that she cherishes her descriptive talents and is not often moved to paint unless there is an element of narrative or dramatics in the theme of her choice.

As for Miss Luce's painting style, she continues to hold to a provincialism which recalls Currier and Ives, or such notable "amateurs" as John Kane. Miss Luce has had schooling, but her proclivity lies more and more in the direction of a straightforward depiction which lacks the abstract and rhythmical and unifying laws commonly followed by modern artists. She pauses to relish the little scalloped contours of clouds, to paint with extra vividness the windows of a building, to work upon detail after detail, ignoring for a time the broader scheme of the picture.

In color she is disappointing, for the naïve approach which, in a sense, freshens her description, does not enrich her color scheme. In distribution of pigment there must be the broader interplay, mutual enhancement of tones which enrich rather than neutralize one another. In view of all the inventive methods recently devised in the use of color, it is surprising that an artist should not take advantage of the fresh information imparted. In Miss Luce's nocturne, the night is not dark, but black. Her foliage lacks verdancy. We miss in these far-flung portrayals of the countryside an authentic feeling of the vegetation, due to an inability to exploit the potentialities of color.

At the same gallery, there are shown water colors by Miss Agnes A. Abbot. Here is a very pleasant collection of aquarelles which are painted in unostentatious and thoughtful manner. Miss Abbot does not permit her brush the waywardness sometimes assumed by water colorists. She applies the watery pigment in a well-calculated and responsible manner. Outstanding in execution are such pictures as "White Head," "Red Silo and Red Hen," and "Winter Mist." Least effective to the spectator is a descriptive piece entitled "Academic Procession." Here Miss Abbot fails to achieve a sense of construction well indicated in her other papers.

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Junior League

At the Junior League there is on exhibition the yearly assemblage of work by members. The display includes photography, jewelry, needlework, costume and wallpaper designs, sculptures, oils, and water colors. There is a measure of competence in the various exhibits. We learn the hobbies and talents of a notable group of women in the community which includes several performers of professional standing. On the whole, the arts are treated in hobby fashion, and the results reveal their relaxing propensities. Outstanding is a well-modeled torso by Catherine Richardson, also an oil painting, "New England Hurricane," by M. Farnsworth. Most amusing is a satirical painting of a modern art lecture, in which the writer of these lines is portrayed holding forth, by Ann Peterson.

Boston Art Club

Through March 10 there will be on view at the Boston Art Club oils by Manley Butler. His one-man exhibition is broad in range and includes pictures of varying nature from copies to original depictions.

Mr. Butler reveals his interest in Boston and particularly the Museum of Fine Arts. He has made some pleasant portrayals of views of the Museum Courtyard and the Japanese Temple. A "Studio Interior" shows further his interest in still-life.

But he is by no means fully occupied with this type of subject, for he has gone outdoors and made many a picture of quarries, trees in spring, mountains, the seashore In such views he has managed to express as positively as his painting style will permit his enthusiasm for nature. The pictures are uneven, some more convincing than others At their best, they are wrought with a full brush and broadly applied stroke, impressionistically manipulated. Mr. Butler is at his best when he aims to be concise and when he makes up his mind as to the guiding lines of design.

Portrayed are Franconia Notch, Sugar Hill, Franconia, Mt. Washington, a view of Percé, Boothbay Harbor, and places in Vermont. The artist seems at his best in pictures like "Tignish Run, Prince Edward Island," in which he conveys convincingly the peculiar atmosphere. Here he seems more tenuous and subtle.

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Guild of Boston Artists

Through March 11 there will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists a miscellany of pictures by members. In recent years the Guild has been holding more group displays which provide a representation of the effort of eminent Bostonians who hold irrevocably to traditional procedure.

The pictures to be seen currently show the scope of styles and subjects. There are portraits leaning toward naturalism aptly executed, landscapes which favor imaginative handling, stilllifes done either impressionistically or meticulously. Outstanding contributions come from Marie Danforth Page whose amiable portrait of five children warms up the detached atmosphere of the gallery. There is a blue, hilly vista by Marian P. Sloane, a typical snow scene by Aldro Hibbard, a fantasy by Arthur Spear, and a tidily painted figure by William Paxton. In the first gallery there are many water colors which are executed in neat and forceful manner.

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Museum Print Exhibit

Whoever is interested in the manifold art of print-making will invariably find a fine display of specially chosen pictures in the several galleries of the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts. There is a vast reserve of material in the permanent collection from which the exhibits are usually chosen.

To be seen currently are a roomful of lithographs by Winslow Homer whose niche in American art history grows larger with the years. Here are views of the Civil War portrayed graphically and without moderation in the days when Homer was an illustrator. There are also portrayals of American life during the reconstruction era. In one sense it was fortunate that American artists were literal-minded for they did make a clear record of fashion and fact.

More suave, more sophisticated are the lithographs and etchings shown in the next gallery by J. A. M. Whistler. Here in a varied group of small pictures, we may follow this gifted American to London, Paris, Venice, where he found material which seemed most suited to his interest. Today he might consider certain views of the New York skyline, American bridges of recent construction, rivers, street scenes on this side of the Atlantic as provocative as the European. In these etchings and lithographs we find him in search of novelty, of unexpected compositions, deep vistas, illusory atmospheres. He has been caught in the enthusiasms of a new era which seeks artistic material in the daily scene, in mundane activities.

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Copley Society

At the Copley Society there is an exhibition of the water colors of Greta Allen. Many scenes have been recorded in fluid washes; views of the Columbia River, Mt. Desert, East Gloucester. Flower pieces and one or two portraits complete the display. The painter works for clear design and telling representation.

Members of New Women's Orchestra to Make Debut on March 8

Left to right, they are: Florence Smith, violin; Ruth Clemens, secretary of orchestra; Marjorie Palmer, French horn; Ruth Mulloney, trombone; Cecelia Payeska, concertmaster; and (seated) Audrey Macdonald, cello. The orchestra is directed by Stanley Hassell. The first concert will be given in Jordan Hall.

Carpenter's Violin Concerto

By Alfred H. Meyer

The symphony programs for Friday and Saturday contain one "first performance in Boston." For the third time in three weeks an American composer receives a hearing with a work entirely new to this city. Close upon the youthful Schuman and the now mature Harris comes the established John Alden Carpenter with a Concerto for violin and orchestra.

Mr. Carpenter's concerto was written between March and September, 1936, at Eze Village, in France, and at the composer's summer home at Beverly, Mass. It is dedicated to his wife. It received its first performance on Nov. 18, 1937, at a concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with Zlatko Balokovic as the soloist. This talented violinist has also played the concerto in Cleveland and Los Angeles, and several times in Europe, including his native Yugoslavia. Mr. Balokovic will also be the soloist in the concerts of the present week.

The concerto is scored for the large modern orchestra with a rather full percussion group, including many varieties of bells and instruments giving bell-like tone. After the manner of modern concerti, the score is of symphonic proportions and import, and might possibly have been designated a symphonie concertante.

The concerto is in a single movement. It suggests a sonata-allegro in which the middle section or development is replaced by a slow, lyric division. The first, or exposition part, consists of a number of allegros of many varieties—"robustamente," "giojoso," "grazioso," and others. The first theme is heard at once in the orchestra, a "robust" theme entirely in the character of the day in which it is written. After some developments in which both solo violin and orchestra take part, the solo violin announces the second theme, "grazioso," above an orchestral pizzicato. There is also a broadly accented "closing theme."

Then follows a Lento, placed as would be the development of a sonata-allegro, but suggesting a slow movement. Its principal theme is a flowing melody in the lyric style, for the solo violin. Another theme, broader, but still very expressive, follows. A final section recapitulates much of the exposition.

Symphony Program This Week Changed

The program for the Boston Symphony concerts of this week in Symphony Hall, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, has been changed. The list now reads: Schumann's Fourth Symphony, in D minor; John Alden Carpenter's Violin Concerto, Zlatko Balokovic, soloist; Richard Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra."

Richmond Concert Series Next Year

Two series of five concerts each will be offered again next season by Aaron Richmond. For the first time within recollection Fritz Kreisler will be heard in Boston on an evening. This booking has been arranged as the result of many requests from those unable to attend on Sunday afternoons. The Philadelphia Orchestra, under Eugene Ormandy's direction, will be heard in a single concert in the evening series. Vladimir Horowitz, Russian pianist, absent from America for over three years, is scheduled for his only Boston concert as part of this series. Argentinita and her company of Spanish Dancers, well received in Boston this season, will be seen in Boston by subscribers to the series. And finally, Kirsten Flagstad will be heard.

The Sunday afternoon series which will open on Oct. 22, will include Lotte Lehmann, Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Don Cossacks, Nathan Milstein, and John Charles Thomas.

Eugenie Leontovich For Mohawk Festival

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 2—Eugenie Leontovich will be starred at the Mohawk Drama Festival, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., this summer in a new play entitled "Charlotte Corday," by Helen Jerome, it was announced here by Charles Coburn, director of the Festival, who has been taking time out during his work on "Made For Each Other," "Idiot's Delight," "Alexander Graham Bell," and "Stanley and Livingstone," to promote preliminaries for the annual summer event at Union College.

Miss Jerome dramatized two stage successes of recent seasons, "Pride and Prejudice" and "Jane Eyre." She also dramatized the novel which was screened as "Conquest," dealing with Napoleon.

Air Adventures On the Screen

Aviation is what is known in the trade vernacular as a "natural" for the screen. That is to say, the flight of planes lends itself to pictorial possibilities and the exploits of pilots abound in dramatic suspense.

Advantage is taken of both these aspects of air locomotion in "Tail Spin," which opened today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Karl Freund has been particularly successful in his camera shots of a plane approaching the earth in preparation for landing and again in glimpses from a high altitude before a parachute jump.

Unfortunately, not so much can be said for the story. It begins in lively fashion with the start of a girls' air derby from California to Cleveland. But it seems to run unnecessarily to a recital of mishaps. Five crack-ups in a 90-minute film is quite an order.

It is the feminine side of flying that is emphasized. Three actresses—Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly—have the most conspicuous parts. Miss Faye and Miss Kelly are presumed to have invested all their savings in the planes with which they hoped to win cash prizes and future careers. Miss Bennett is an heiress who appears on the field with a pair of speedy models that seem bound to carry off first honors.

Rivalries among the girl pilots some rough-and-tumble humors, a bit of romance, the crashing of the husband of one of the girls in a speed test, and her intentional plunge to earth the next day help to make up the narrative. But when the "powder puff" race comes, the heiress, who was expected to win, pulls out of the contest and Miss Faye comes in a victor. Offer of a fat contract with an oil company leaves her well started on the road to fortune as the film ends.

The best of the acting is that of Miss Kelly as the girl whose husband was killed Miss Faye sings one song, and for the rest of the time is preoccupied with flying Miss Bennett has a not too agreeable part as the heiress. Among the others in the cast are Joan Davis, Jane Wyman, Kane Richmond, Joan Valerie and Edward Norris.

Also on the bill is "Flirting With Fate," with Joe E. Brown, Leo Carrillo, and Beverly Roberts.

Zighera Chamber Orchestra

The Zighera Chamber Orchestra has completed its series of three concerts, scheduled for this season. To those who have followed the programs of this organization, it is a source of regret that some time must now elapse before another series of programs is commenced. Mr. Zighera has managed to offer stimulating music, and while some of his program arrangements have been more rewarding than others, none has been dull.

Last night Amparo Iturbi, pianist, was the assisting artist in the Haydn Concerto in D major, Op. 21, for pianoforte and orchestra. As surrounding orchestral numbers Mr. Zighera chose Paul Graëner's Suite for chamber orchestra, Op. 88, "Die Flöte von Sans-Souci"; the Divertimento No. 11 (K. V. 251) by Mozart, and a Suite from "Der Bürger als Edelmann" for Chamber Orchestra, Op. 60 by Richard Strauss, based upon Molière's play, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

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Although there was no program note to the effect that any of these works were initial performances in Boston, it is probable that many in the audience heard the Haydn concerto for the first time. It was a most charming work not too deeply stirring, but serious enough to offset those measures indicative of good fun and jollity. It can be made to speak a varied musical language, with ample opportunity for the exercise of the performers' imagination and sense of humor.

Mme. Iturbi appeared to take the performance rather more seriously than seemed necessary. She has an agreeable touch and is equipped with an ample digital technic as far as fleetness is concerned. What she appears to lack is a sufficiently wide acquaintance with dynamics. Her touch now seems confined to the routine fundamentals which are the stock in trade of every well-grounded pianist, but the little extras, such as a pure finger staccato, for instance, is absent. Thus her interpretative vocabulary is limited and she gives an orthodox although musical performance. There are still measures in this concerto which are worth Mme. Iturbi's further exploration. So intelligent a musician as she should be able to offer an audience considerably more than she offered last night, although she so pleased her listeners that they recalled her with enthusiasm. She shared the applause with orchestra and conductor.

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Upon the orchestral side of the program there was a complete lack of anything approaching controversial music, and for once the listener left the hall with no problems to solve. The opening measures of the Graëner opus are singularly appealing, and the idea which motivates the work is worth consideration. Unity is achieved by the simple expedient of a short epilogue following the final movement, comprising measures lifted verbatum from the Introduction and Sarabande. There is no pretense on the part of the composer to offer music which profoundly stirs us, but he has succeeded in penning some agreeable measures which last night came to an excellent performance and obviously pleased the audience.

Mozart wrote some 17 Divertimenti. Mr. Zighera would do his patrons a real service if in some manner he could compass performances of all of them during the season, although we realize that such a suggestion is not very practical. The musical interest of these little works is so great, however, that it is unfortunate they cannot be shared with a larger number of persons, instead of being confined to those whose opportunities for the enjoyment of ensemble comes through fortunate acquaintance with private groups interested in the performance of such music. To one pair of ears, this Mozart was singularly rewarding. Mr. Zighera was content to allow the composer to speak for himself, and while there was considerable vigor displayed, which might have surprised the composer, the interpretation, if such one should call it, was consistent and in keeping with the import of the work.

Following the item by Strauss, which contained many reminiscences of "Der Rosenkavalier," the audience remained to applaud conductor and orchestra in a manner which unmistakably indicated that Mr. Zighera and his men have made a definite place for themselves in the musical life of this city.

G. M. S.

Bloch to Conduct As Symphony Guest

Ernest Bloch will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of March 17 and 18, in Symphony Hall. Next week the orchestra will be in New York. Mr. Bloch will also conduct the concert in Sanders Theater on the evening of March 16, and the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon concerts of March 20 and 21.

The program for all these concerts will be made up of his own works. The Epic Rhapsody, "America," will be revived, along with the "Three Jewish Poems." The program will open with two interludes from his opera, "Macbeth," which have not been heard here.

'Crime et Châtiment' In Cambridge Series

"Crime et Châtiment" will be the next movie in the Holyoke Bookshop Film Series. It will be presented tonight at Cantabrigia Hall, 100 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge. This film, rated "exceptional" by the National Board of Review, was directed by Jean Renoir, who produced "Grand Illusion." The cast includes Harry Bauer. The musical accompaniment is by Honegger.

There will be two performances, one at 8:15 and another at 10:15.

Hofmann's Program

Sunday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Josef Hofmann will make his only appearance of the season here. The program: Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" Variations; Scarlatti's "Pastorale è Capriccio"; Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata; Fantaisie Impromptu in C sharp minor, Valse in A flat major, and Nocturne in B major, by Chopin; Schumann's "Carnaval," and Liszt's "Waldesrauschen," "Liebestraum in A flat major," and "Mephisto Valse."

Knight of Song

Lawrence Tibbett
As Falstaff in the Metropolitan Opera Company's revival of Verdi's opera.

Homecoming Pianist

Clara Townsend
Who will give a recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening

A Break for the Stage-Struck

By W. W. Anderson

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—The big bad city—bad, that is, to legions of stage-struck unknowns who find it next to impossible to get by the office boy to see the boss—is going to be taken down a peg or two next month.

The worker of the reform will be Club Showshop, Inc., under actress-playwright Ruth Putnam Mason, assisted by many prominent figures along Broadway—Eugene O'Neill, Peter Arno, Elsie Janis, William Lyon Phelps, Raymond Massey, and others.

The project, says Miss Mason, will provide a chance—gratis—for any person to show his artistic wares to a committee of big-name professionals. And if that person proves his quality, he will get his long-sought opportunity to perform before the hard-to-see, inner sanctum producers.

No forlorn street-tramping; no dismal office-waiting; no "come back tomorrow"—a day that seldom comes to the unknown, regardless of how proficient in his work he might be.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Club Showshop," says Miss Mason, "is a co-operative organization open to any person who thinks he has possibilities as a musician, or for the stage, radio, painting or sculpturing. Even if a person thinks he can direct plays, he will be given a chance. Even a playwright may offer a new play to be produced in our stage. But we are not running a school. The only training one gets is in rehearsals.

"Showshop is supported by its sponsors, augmented by the club's food and drink facilities," she said, "but the aspirant must be a club member to take part in a production or exhibit. Membership to the newcomer is a dime a week; but if he cannot afford the dime, a sponsor will be found to pay it.

"After the show or exhibit, the artist may resign immediately, whether he gets a contract or not. And a person cannot become a showshop member until his work in a play or exhibit has been approved by the members."

♪ ♪ ♪

The auditions go on all day but at night Showshop turns into a social club, where big name and little name alike may exchange advice.

"We have 150 founders," Miss Mason says, "with a total of 300 members to date. We have two new plays ready for rehearsals, and hope to do 25 a year."

All this because at the age of 17 Miss Mason sat on a fence in Des Moines, Iowa, with Conrad Nagel of movie fame, and said, "I'm going to be an actress."

She went to Scott High School in Toledo, Ohio; then came to New York, where she became a leading woman for Fritz Leiber. She sponsored Paul Green's Pulitzer Prize play, "The Field God"; later went to France for a rest and then to London, where she wrote eight plays, two of which were produced there.

She conceived the idea for Showshop in London and started a successful one there.

For the past few weeks she has been making ready the Theater Club here, taking care of 100-odd applications.

Miss Mason knows how the pavement-pounding hopefuls feel and what they deserve. She was a pavement-pounder once herself.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Fri., "THE MIKADO." Sat., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Mon., "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Tues., "PATIENCE." MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$2.20, ex Sat., incl. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU ROSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS WED and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"A show that is not to be missed by any playgoer."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDERIC MARCH (in Person)
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE McKAY MORRIS RUTH WESTON
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
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THE LITTLE PRINCESS
RICHARD GREENE • ANITA LOUISE
NEW CO-FEATURE
"THE SAINT STRIKES BACK"
KEITH MEMORIAL

SHUBERT—Last 4 Times EVES MATS SAT.
'JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75, Mats. 55c-$2.20

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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY

Backstop Situation on Upgrade for Bees—Big Three Battle for Swimming Honors

Young Catchers Seek Chance To Fit In With Local Nine

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 2—When the National League bell rings in mid-April and the Boston Bees break away from the starting line in another torrid pennant race, they will be sure of giving the other clubs a battle in at least two departments—on the pitching mound and behind the plate.

Their pitching staff has been discussed at length. In Turner, Shoffner, MacFayden and Fette in the front row, the Bees boast an experienced and well-balanced group of hurlers. They are equally well balanced in the backstop department.

Al Lopez, who may have helped more young pitchers in the National League than any other catcher during the past few seasons, is back to carry his usual share of the burden. Al appeared in 71 championship games in 1938, getting considerable assistance from Ray Mueller between May 23 and July 26, when he was out with a broken right thumb. But now Ray has gone, and in his place is big Al Todd, who knows his way around the National League. Todd came to Boston along with Outfielder Johnny Dickshot, for Mueller.

Lopez Still No. 1

As the Bees plunged into their spring training drills here on the Fair Grounds, Lopez was still Casey Stengel's No. 1 backstop because of his all-around ability in handling those veteran pitchers. But if the manager needs more punch at the bottom of his batting order, which he probably will many afternoons through the spring, summer and fall, big Todd will be a good man to have close by.

Working for the third-string assignment are three boys with fair talent. Stanley Andrews of Lynn, who played last year at Hartford, is making his third training tour with the Bees. He is still green with the mask and mit, but occasionally has shown power at the plate and may eventually move into one of the berths now occupied by Lopez and Todd.

Charley Sutcliffe, a husky Fall River boy, is probably conceded the best chance to stay around after the squad is reduced to 25 men on May 31. Charley made the long jump from Salisbury to the Bees late last season and caught on remarkably well considering his inexperience. He worked part of games in St. Louis, Brooklyn and Philadelphia in the late days of the race, hitting just under the .300 level. His team mates like the way he blocks that plate to incoming runners.

Masi a Chicago Boy

The fifth member of the staff is young Phil Masi, a Chicago rookie who played last year at Springfield, Ohio. He is an Italian butcher boy. His head-first slides, sliced shirt sleeves and prancing style along the base lines remind critics of Pepper Martin when that colorful westerner first reported to the Cardinals. Masi needs further minor league seasoning, and will spend 1939 with either Bob Coleman at Evansville or Fresco Thompson at Hartford. Thompson, incidentally, has succeeded Eddie Onslow at the Bees' Eastern League farm.

Stengel will pick his third man, therefore, from between Andrews and Sutcliffe. The former has not improved a great deal since his first appearance at training camp, but may get the call over Charley because of his longer schooling in the Boston chain. Stengel may think Sutcliffe would develop faster with Coleman or Thompson than as bull pen catcher at National League Field.

Todd should win a few road games for Stengel with his long-range slugging. Big Al, a right-hander, can hit a ball a country mile when he gets it on the fat of his bat, but he may find the fences too distant for a consistent average at the Beehive. To which the other Bees can testify.

Smythe Seeking More Power For Week End Play

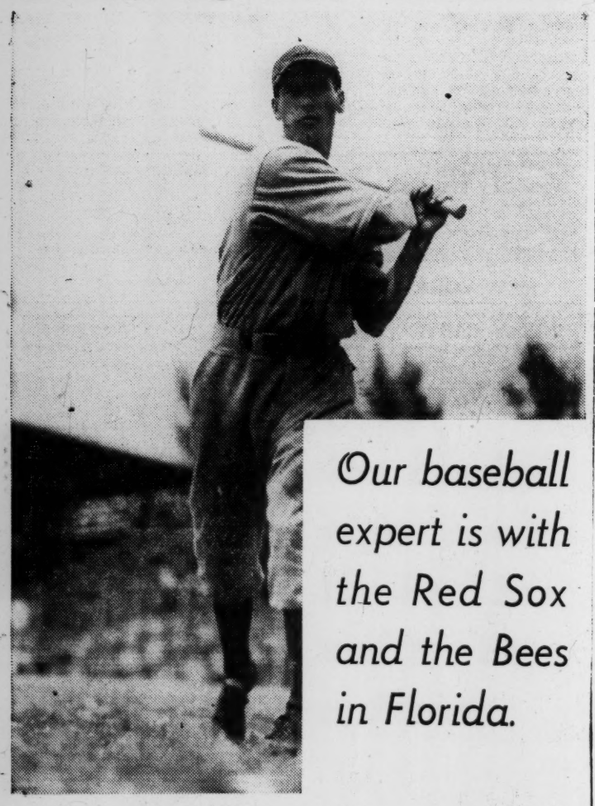
TORONTO, March 2 (CP)—Manager Conny Smyth forecast changes in the personnel of Toronto Maple Leafs for next season when he dealt last night with the problem of week-end doubleheaders in the National Hockey League schedule.

"I realize that I've got to round up a team for next season that will have more physical power and stamina in its line-up," Smythe declared. "We can't change the schedule, since Toronto must have Saturday night hockey and the United States cities must have Sunday games that pile the double week-end engagements on us.

"We've only got about 10 men who can stand up and produce consistently under this strain. So there will have to be about four or five changes made in our team. We must get more youth and huskiness on the club."

The Leafs play on Saturday night and again the following night 12 times during the schedule. The League-Leading Boston Bruins face the same task only twice during the season.

SPRING TRAINING



Our baseball expert is with the Red Sox and the Bees in Florida.

The crack of bats and the smack of leather are echoing from southern training camps, through daily stories by the Monitor's staff writer on baseball. He will keep you posted on the Boston teams, and how they are shaping up. The best of other sport news is in these interesting pages too.

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4 CENTS A DAY TO SUBSCRIBERS EVERYWHERE

News Shots From the Sports Reel

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left: Dick Gill and Doug Raymond, now middle-distance stars of the Boston Athletic Association. Center: Mike Green, Washington Senators' rookie infielder whom Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana recommended for a tryout. Upper right: Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, winner of the United States squash racquets championship. Lower right: Megan Taylor of England, world figure skating star, who will take part in the carnival of the Toronto Skating Club on March 6-10.

Cellar Position Features Hockey Results Tonight

By the Associated Press

The "hot potato" known as the cellar of the National Hockey League is due for some tossing around tonight with the three clubs on the bottom scrambling desperately to better themselves.

Chicago's Black Hawks, last year's Stanley Cup winners, who currently are in seventh place and out of the play-offs unless they can climb up again, have the toughest assignment, the second-place New York Rangers in New York.

In six games this season the Rangers have won three and tied one against two victories for Chicago. The teams haven't met since the last of January and in the meantime the Hawks have skidded badly, winning only two games while losing five and tying two.

Montreal, out of the cellar by the merest of margins, half a game, has an equally unprepossessing record against Toronto, its foe tonight. But the Canadiens have been surging in recent weeks and hold hopes of overcoming their neighbors.

Detroit, stalled in fifth place, is only a game and a half ahead of the Hawks and needs to beat the New York Americans to escape the constant threat of being overtaken from the rear. Even with the Americans badly crippled this is a big task, and there is a good chance all three tailenders will go shuffling uncertainly to the finish—with the freezeout position not being claimed until perhaps the last week.

Warner Goes to San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP) — Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner, who recently resigned a lucrative post at Temple University, has accepted an invitation to become "advisory coach" at San Jose State College. Warner starts work next month during spring practice.

The announcement was made by Dr. T. W. McQuarrie, President, who expressed delight at his college having acquired the services of a veteran of 45 years of teaching gridiron tactics.

Warner, who will have charge of offense, will be associated with a former player of his, Dud Degroot. The latter played under Warner at Stanford.

Finns Divide Tickets

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Correspondence of the Associated Press) —Olympic officials, despite some complaints at home, have agreed to sell half of the tickets available for the 1940 Olympiad abroad.

This means that only 30,000 Finns wil be able to have stadium tickets at any day's performance. It is expected that no season tickets will be sold to the public but that a different 30,000 natives will see the stadium events each day.

Officials have allotted 600 seats for the press. Each country will receive press tickets in accordance with the number of athletes representing that country in the games.

Record-Seeker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—While every top-flight track man is a record-seeker, most ambitious of that type on Michigan's track team is Stan Kelley, junior hurdler who won the 75-yard low hurdles event at the 1939 Illinois Relays. Kelley has set as his goal in indoor competition the Yost Field House mark for the 65-yard lows. But to do it he must erase one of Jesse Owens' several marks, the record of 7.2 made by Ohio State's star in 1935.

Junior Olympics Lose

The Boston College varsity hockey team turned in an 8-7 victory over the Junior Olympics at the Boston Garden last night in their final game of the season. Johnny Pryor with three goals, Bill Flynn with two coals and six assists, and Walter Cuenin with three goals and three assists scored all the points for the Eagles.

Doubling Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Temple University scouted two future opponents at the Sugar Bowl. The Owls play both Texas Christian and Carnegie Tech in 1939.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton Tied in Eastern Pool Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Harvard	4	0	204½	95½	1.000
Princeton	4	0	208	92	1.000
Yale	4	0	201	98	1.000
Columbia	1	3	141	159	.250
Navy	1	3	103	107	.250
*Pennsylvania	1	5	153	296	.167
Dartmouth	0	4	113½	186½	.000

*Completed schedule.

Result March 1

Harvard 44½, Dartmouth 30½.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity swimmers splashed their way last night into a three-way tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, following their 44½-30½ submerging of Dartmouth at the Indoor Athletic Building pool.

How long they will remain in this lofty position, however, remains to be seen, for they meet the Princeton tankmen Saturday at Princeton, and the Tigers this year are not easy to beat. And the following week end, they swim Yale at Cambridge.

In its all-conquering sweep thus far, Princeton has taken 23 firsts in individual events and is unbeaten in the medley relay. Yale has 22 firsts, and also has not lost a medley relay event. Harvard, on the other hand, has 16 firsts and has been beaten once in league meetings in the medley by Columbia.

Julian Armstrong, the sophomore who only recently joined the Dartmouth team, did a lot of work in a losing cause last night by scoring 12 points. He took first place in both the 50 and 100-yard freeslyles, besides swimming on the winning freestyle relay team. In two meets he has now scored 20 points. In taking the 50 from his team mate Wayne Schrodes and Harvard's Jim Curwen, Armstrong turned in a time of 23.8s., fastest so far this year in league competition.

Eric Cutler of the Crimson, with eight points, was second high scorer for the evening, and rose to second place in the league scoring with 38 points. Cutler won the 440, but was beaten by one foot in the 220 by his partner, Frank Powers. Art Bosworth and Al Waldron won the backstroke and breaststroke races respectively, and both swam on the winning medley relay. Capt. Rusty Greenhood of Harvard as usual won the dive.

The Green's 400-yard freestyle relay team of Ez Crowley, Capt. Bob Cushman, Schrodes, and Armstrong, turned in the fastest time of the year in league competition in winning the event. Its time of 3m. 42.2s. was .3s. faster than the old mark set by Yale's quartet of Eric Perryman, Brinton Young, Willis Sanburn, and Ellery Snyder.

Individual Scoring

	1	2	3	*M	†F	Pts
Williams, Penn	10	1	1	0	0	54
Cutler, Harvard	7	1	0	0	0	38
Parke, Princeton	6	1	1	0	0	34
Vande Weghe, Princeton	6	0	0	2	0	33
Callahan, Columbia	4	1	0	1	3	30
Van Oss, Princeton	2	6	0	1	1	30
Vergeichik, Columbia	1	5	2	0	3	27
Bosworth, Harvard	4	0	0	3	0	25
Moonan, Yale	3	0	0	3	1	22
Good, Yale	4	0	0	1	0	22
Powers, Harvard	1	5	1	0	0	21
Greenhood, Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	20
Armstrong, Dartmouth	3	0	1	0	2	20
Halsey, Princeton	4	0	0	0	0	20
Hough, Princeton	3	0	0	3	0	20
Wager, Navy	1	3	2	0	0	19
Tafor, Pennsylvania	2	1	6	0	0	19
Curwen, Harvard	3	1	1	0	0	19
Stein, Dartmouth	1	4	1	0	0	18
Finnerty, Columbia	1	3	1	2	0	18
Gibson, Navy	3	1	0	0	0	18
Tolan, Pennsylvania	3	1	2	1	0	17
Cushman, Dartmouth	1	2	1	0	3	17
Daugherty, Pennsylvania	2	1	1	1	0	16
Waldron, Harvard	2	0	0	3	0	15
Gosling, Pennsylvania	1	3	1	0	0	15
Gesner, Yale	2	1	0	1	0	15
Ostrander, Dartmouth	0	4	3	0	0	15
Logan, Pennsylvania	2	1	1	0	0	14
Burns, Yale	2	0	0	2	0	13
Perryman, Yale	1	2	0	0	1	13
McCarter, Princeton	1	1	0	0	1	12
Poitras, Columbia	1	2	1	0	0	12
Duncan, Yale	2	0	0	0	1	12
Dyer, Dartmouth	1	2	1	0	0	12
Griffin, Harvard	0	1	0	3	2	12
McClure, Princeton	0	2	1	0	2	10
Green, Princeton	0	2	1	0	2	10
Fox, Columbia	0	0	0	2	4	10
Endweiss, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Belcher, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Jacques, Navy	0	2	2	1	0	10
Kraus, Harvard	0	3	1	0	0	10

*Medley Relay

† Freestyle Relay

LEGEND—Scoring computed on basis of 5 for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1½ for partication on winning medley relay team and 1¾ for free-style relay team Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 25-yard pools only)

50-yard free style—Julian Armstrong, Dartmouth, 23.8s.

100-yard free style—John Good, Yale, 53.6s.

220-yard free style—John Good, Yale, 2m. 14.3s.

440-yard free style—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 4m. 59.4s.

150-yard back stroke—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 35.7s.

200-yard breast stroke—Richard Hough, Princeton, 2m. 24.5s.

Fancy dive—Russell Greenhood, Harvard, 136.1 points.

300-yard medley relay—Yale (John Brueckel, Edwin Gesner, William Moonan), 2:57.9.

400-yard free-style relay — Dartmouth (Ez Crowley, Bob Cushman, Wayne Schrodes, Julian Armstrong), 3m. 42.2s.

Potash Needed On Golf Course

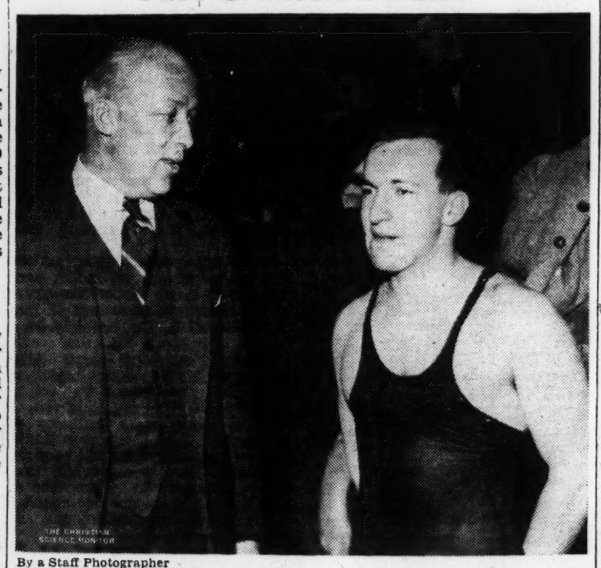
AMHERST, Mass., March 2 (AP) —Golfers who complain of turf conditions for missed putts soon may lose that alibi, Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson of Massachusetts State College, a nationally known authority on golf course maintenance, reported today.

He explained that potash now is believed to be a necessary ingredient in golf turf work.

"For some time," he continued, "potash has not been given the attention that other fertilizing elements have. It has been felt that there was enough of this element present in the average soil. However, with the severe trouble that turf has had this year, we have come to think that we should pay more attention to this element."

That problem, along with other golf course puzzlers, will be discussed here next week at the annual recreation conference held by the college.

Gave Crimson a Battle



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Sid Hazelton of the Dartmouth swimming team is pictured (left) talking to Capt. Bob Cushman just before meet with Harvard which the Crimson won 44½ to 30½ at Cambridge last night.

Sisler to Toss First Ball For Semi-Pro Teams

NEW YORK (AP)—What figures to be the biggest organized mass baseball play in the 100-year history of the game will mark the launching of National Semi-Pro Baseball Week throughout the nation on Sunday, May 7.

An estimated total of 25,000 clubs will start play at the same hour (2 p. m. E. S. T.) on fields from the lowliest, rock-strewn diamonds in remote areas to the metropolitan sections with their hundreds of highly organized industrial teams.

Ray Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, has announced plans whereby George H. Sisler, High Commissioner of Semi-Pro Baseball, would throw over the first ball symbolic of opening play simultaneously on 12,500 fields, at an All-Star game in Wichita, Kan. The All-Star game will be between one team comprised of players under 18 years old and the other of players still active in semi-pro ranks who are over 50.

Dumont also estimated that 12,000,000 fans will turn out to see the sandlotters in action that day. It will mark the start of play in nation-wide elimination tournaments leading to the finals which will be played at Wichita, Sept. 7-13. The National champions will qualify to represent the United States in a series at San Juan, Puerto Rico, later in the year.

Dartmouth Sweeps Aside Quad League Opposition

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	1	0	72	30	16
Dartmouth	6	2	0	26	16	12
Toronto	6	3	0	54	22	12
Queen's	6	3	0	41	24	12
Harvard	4	4	1	32	44	9
Princeton	3	5	0	34	33	6
Yale	1	7	1	20	57	3
Montreal	0	9	0	29	82	0

Result March 1

Dartmouth 4, Harvard 2.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Dartmouth	6	0	0	24	10	12
Harvard	2	2	1	14	13	5
*Princeton	2	4	0	28	23	4
Yale	0	4	1	10	30	1

*Complete schedules.

Dartmouth's powerful hockey team completed its second sweep in two years in Quadrangular Hockey League play when it defeated Harvard for the second time this year at Hanover last night 4-2.

Although the Hobey Baker Trophy was won when the Indians overcame Yale last Saturday 4-2 at New Haven, last night's victory brought Eddie Jeremiah's two-year coaching record to a new high. Only once a season have American teams been able to down the Green, with Clarkson Tech turning the trick last season, and the Junior Olympics last January.

The victory also elevated the Indians into a three-way tie for second with Toronto and Queen's in the Triple I League, four points behind the leader, McGill. Dartmouth with two games left to play still has a mathematical chance of tying the Redmen for the International crown. The Indians meet McGill next Tuesday and Montreal on Wednesday.

Only one game, the second Harvard-Yale affair of the season, remains in the Quad League. The rivals meet Saturday at the Garden, and the outcome will decide the championship between the Crimson and the Blue, for as they tied 2-2 in their New Haven go there will be no need of a play-off game. G. C.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 1

International-American League

Providence 3, New Haven 0.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Toronto at Montreal.

New York Americans at Detroit.

Chicago at New York Rangers.

International-American League

Cleveland at Hershey.

American Association

Minneapolis at Kansas City.

Lions Outshoot Crimson

Harvard's Crimson-clad hoopsters dropped their eight games in nine Eastern Intercollegiate League contests last night when Columbia soundly trounced them, 55-36. The victory, Columbia's sixth in nine circuit games, gave the Lions undisputed possession of third place in the standing.

In other games affecting New England colleges, Brown handed the Rhode Island State five a 53-37 beating for its third setback in 19 games. The victory was the Bears' fifteenth as against two defeats Conn. State barely nipped Worcester Tech, 49-48, and Amherst outscored Williams, 49-38, to even their series this year.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Frisch and Cochrane Missing

BRADENTON, Fla., March 2 — This section of the country is packed with baseball clubs. Outfits, major and minor, are almost as abundant as orange groves. The Bees are back at Bradenton, the Red Sox at Sarasota, Washington at Orlando, Cincinnati at Tampa, Brooklyn at Clearwater, the Cardinals and Yankees at St. Petersburg. Louisville, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City and Columbus of the American Association; Jersey City, Rochester, Buffalo, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto and Newark of the International League, also do their spring conditioning on the Florida peninsula.

Within a radius of 150 miles, eight big league teams are laboring with eyes on the approaching pennant races. Eight managers and close to 300 players are sighting the National and American League titles with long-range weapons. But among this select group, the cream of the baseball crop, two familiar faces are missing—two comparatively young men who two years ago were among the leaders of the profession. You may have heard of Frankie Frisch and Mickey Cochrane.

Waiting for Offers

As this is written, Cochrane must be in the vicinity of Detroit, busy in the automobile game. Frisch, still inactive, is passing away the time in New Rochelle. Both must be following the daily routines of the clubs, wondering what baseball may offer them in the future. Cochrane must silently be "pulling" for Schoolboy Rowe to come back and make the Tigers a contender. Frisch recalls the many laughs he got from the Deans, Pepper Martin and the old Gashouse Gang. Will the Deans come back?

Cochrane said this winter, on a visit to Boston, that he was through with baseball forever. But Mickey may change his mind. Baseball has a way of becoming a part of every man connected with it, and "Iron Mike" was one of the greatest. The boys thought he would stay with Detroit for a long time. The quick departure must have stunned the former catcher, but he probably will be back with some club by 1940. Mike's resistance will weaken.

No Minor League

Frisch could have had a high-salaried position in the minors. There was a handsome pay check attached. Frankie must have fought hard against the temptation to accept. He finally refused, however, and it undoubtedly was the wisest move. A year of inactivity will not shatter his prestige. But a stretch in the minors might. Once a minor league manager, always a minor league manager is the accepted slogan.

Frisch may continue his National League career with the Giants. He played many of his best games in the Polo Grounds, under McGraw, and is one of the most popular men among New York's sporting crowd. It has been written a number of times that he will eventually manage the Giants, with Bill Terry moving up to the front office. But all such rumors have silenced since the beginning of spring training. Perhaps in another year the one-time Fordham Flash will be back under Coogans Bluff.

Popular Pastime

Signing minor league managers to major contracts has become a popular pastime in the big circuits. Certain club owners say they cannot afford pilots with heavy salaries. Therefore, men like Cochrane and Frisch are left on the outside looking in. The truth of this situation is, however, that the majors cannot afford to let the Frisches and Cochranes get away. Detroit and the Cardinals lost plenty of friends when Frankie and "Iron Mike" walked out of the picture.

Cape Court Team Faces Boys' Club

Provincetown Boys' Club, one of the leading quintets of the Cape, will endeavor to stop the local Boys' Clubs of Boston, Charlestown District, basketball team on Saturday night when they meet at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown.

The visitors, who expect to be the southern Massachusetts representative in the coming New England Boys' Club Championship, have a well balanced unit qualified to cope with the best of the amateur teams in this section and hope to sustain that reputation by being the first to hand the local team a set-back on their home floor this year.

Tech Beats Tufts

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology hoopsters wound up their season last night with a 41-33 victory over Tufts. It was the Engineers' sixth win of the year as against four defeats.

The Tech men succeeded in guarding Charlie Tibbs, chief Jumbo threat, so well that he scored only five points before he went out of the game on personal fouls near the end of the half. Paul Schneider, M. I. T. regular center, who was playing his last game for the Institute, picked up 11 points.

Maroons' Coach Retires

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2 (AP)—Springfield College's basketball team finished its season at home last night by defeating the American International College quintet, 60 to 52. The game marked the end of Coach Edward Hickox's career at Springfield, for the mentor has reached the retirement age for professors set up by the school.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla.—Catcher Rick Ferrell arrived at the Washington Senators camp today armed with a Spanish dictionary and a mitt. "We've got so many Cuban pitchers this year," he explained, "that I figured I'd better start doing something about the language." Ferrell's object is Roberto Ortiz, 203-pounder who knows no English but who throws very hard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—It's a $5,000 pay reduction according to reports that is keeping Joe Medwick, slugging outfielder, from signing his 1939 contract with the St. Louis Cardinals.

BRADENTON, Fla.—It looks like old-timers week for the Bees. Casey Stengel, who is no spring flower himself, praised the practice efforts of such veterans as Al Simmons, who clouted the ball all over Florida in the first two drills; Danny MacFayden, as usual in better condition than other hurlers; and Tony Cuccinello, who couldn't resist some batting practice even in civilian clothes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Although 14 hurlers took part in the first spring drill of the St. Louis Browns, club officials appeared anxious today to obtain signatures of several veterans, including Buck Newsom. Conferences were scheduled today with Fred Johnson and Russ Van Atta.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Although five of his stars are not yet in camp, Manager Joe McCarthy insisted today the New York Yankees have no holdouts and asserted his squad would be complete by Monday.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The Brooklyn Dodgers line-up is all settled except at second base according to Manager Leo Durocher. He made some of his outfield candidates burn today by declaring his No. 1 patrol combination would be Ernie Koy, Tuck Stainback and Gene Moore.

AVALON, Calif.—In camp one week, Manager Gabby Hartnett estimated today the Chicago Cubs would carry three catchers, six infielders, five outfielders and 11 pitchers when the 25-player limit goes into effect in May. He said he was depending on Earl Whitehill, Ray Harrell and Rookie Kirby Higbe, "who's up to stay this time."

TAMPA, Fla.—Eddie Joost and Charley English, two rookies who are figuring in rebuilding plans for the Cincinnati Reds infield this year, were ready for practice today and both confident they would stick. Although they are both third-sackers, Manager Bill McKechnie is considering grooming Joost for second base to help out Lonnie Frey.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—Manager Doc Prothro of the Philadelphia Nationals is more concerned about the weather than the absence of five players. The tardy ones—Catchers Atwood, Davis and Clark and Pitchers Butcher and Hollingsworth—have all signed but were given a few days leeway in reporting. Meanwhile Prothro has his fingers crossed hoping for warmer weather.

LAKELAND, Fla.—With George Gill expected in camp today and Archie McKain, southpaw obtained from Boston, snowed-in in Minnesota, all the Detroit Tigers pitching staff is accounted for except the incomparable Cletus Elwood Poffenberger. Manager Del Baker, accustomed to such absences by Poffenberger, says he's not worried and sure Poffy will show up.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Bill Terry actually looked a little pleased today. His New York Giants' pitching staff was complete with the signing of Dick Coffman and the doubtful arms of Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher seemed to have their old whip in the light work Terry permitted them.

NEW ORLEANS—With Pitcher Mel Harder signed and on his way to camp, the Cleveland Indians still had a holdout today. Big Jeff Heath was hanging around camp, barred from working out until he agreed to terms.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Six holdouts—largest number since the days of 1929-31—were missing from the Philadelphia Athletics' training camp today but Connie Mack professed to be unperturbed. "They can stay at home as far as I'm concerned," he avowed.

GARDEN CITY, Kan.—The vanguard of the Pittsburgh Pirates, traveling toward the training base at San Bernardino, Calif., were informed today that Utility Infielder Bill Brubaker would confer with President Bill Benswanger Friday when the group arrived on the coast. Brubaker's home is in Los Angeles.

Central States Sidelines—United States Indoor Tennis—British Comment

Sports Followers Anxious For Outside Activities

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The midwest's first January thaw, which came in February, has been followed by another spell of warmish weather spotted with rain, and sports enthusiasts, from schoolboy marble shooters to diamond fans, are suddenly finding that they've had about enough of snow, and winter sports. They'll of course have to take a bit more, but in the meantime that turning point has come and major effect, after the basketball championships are out of the way, will be directed at preparations for outside activities—and we don't mean skating or skiing.

* * *

The national collegiate basketball championship, under auspices of the N. C. A. A. is to be held out at the Northwestern University gym March 27. There will come together—with, no doubt, as much or as little of the slap and thud of bodily contacts as is common in these days of greater play safety—what will be touted as the four best quintets in the nation, a team from each of the four regions. Play will start soon in the eliminations in each region, and out of it all should come some pretty fine basketball playing.

* * *

How would you like to have 25 free throws, not as penalties on the other side, but just chances offered you, to see how well you could do? That's what the finalists in the Iowa State High School Girls Free Throw Championship will have. The event, the largest of its kind ever staged we're informed, is to be run off, or thrown off, at Des Moines next week, as part of the state girls' basketball tournament. All entrants shoot 15 for the basket, in the preliminaries. The leaders then continue with 10 throws each. The winner last year, Lucille Robinson of Thompason, put in 21 of them out of 25 tries.

* * *

A 16-pound iron ball, tossed with 215 pounds of co-ordinated strength behind it, can do a lot of damage. But so far all Elmer Hackney, Kansas State's three-sport star, has done in this way is smash a couple of shot-put records. The other day he "put" the little ball 51ft. 3¾in. at Champaign, Ill., cracking the 13-year Illinois Relay Carnival record. Elmer, holder of the National Intercollegiate Shot-put championship, is a promising contender for the American Olympic team. And if anyone asks "Where's Elmer," this week end you can tell them he's at Manhattan Friday, headlining the Oklahoma U.-Kansas State wrestling duel, and at Lincoln, Nebr., Saturday, with the K.-State indoor track team.

* * *

Captain Anderson gets "his" here Saturday night. "His" is a plaque, bestowed in appreciation of the "invaluable service rendered to the yachtsmen on the Great Lakes." It comes from the hands and the hearts of those Great Lakes yachtsmen, members of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association. The occasion is the Chicago National Boat and Sports Show out on Navy Pier, and Captain Anderson's retirement from Coast Guard service.

John O. Anderson, Chief boatswain of the old Chicago coast guard station has on his record the rescue of 4,700 persons in distress on the lakes during his 39 years of service. He has the Congressional gold medal, highest honor that can be bestowed on a guardsman by the government, tendered in recognition of the rescue of 17 people from a wrecked steamer in 1918.

All this, by way of recognition of Captain Anderson, might indicate that yachting as a sport is a hazardous one. It has its thrills, but need for rescue of the Anderson sort are frequent, he as well, as the thousands of boatmen on the lakes will insist.

* * *

To get back indoor for the finale, here's another one of those home games, offered by the Chicago Recreation Commission. It's Drive Ball. The field is about 25 by 50 feet, the end being the goal lines. A center line is drawn parallel with the goal lines and a circle marked in the middle of that. Any even number can play, the participants being divided into two teams. The object is to hit a volley ball, placed in the center circle, over the opponents goal line, and the hitting is all done with the fists. **R. W. C.**

Australian Victory Seen

The United States' hold on the Davis Cup is due to end in 1939 and the international tennis trophy will probably pass into the hands of Australia, in the opinion of Fred Perry.

The former world's amateur champion analyzed the Davis Cup outlook recently after working out at Rip's Indoor Tennis Courts on Park Avenue in preparation for his match with Donald Budge at Madison Square Garden on March 10.

"Budge's loss to the American team," said Perry, "makes Australia the favorite. Last year the United States could count on two matches before the play began, just as Britain could before her. Now it is Australia that can count on two.

"I can't see John Bromwich of Australia losing either of his matches. He should be the world's amateur champion in 1939. I don't believe Bobby Riggs can beat him. Riggs is like Bunny Austin. His game is to attack his opponent's backhand. Against an opponent with a strong backhand, like Budge for instance, he doesn't do so well.

"Bromwich won't give Riggs a weakness on the backhand. He shifts his racket to his left hand and has a forehand on each side. Whoever is the United States' second singles player, I can't see him defeating Bromwich, so Australia can count pretty much on two matches to begin with. That is a big handicap for the other team, it puts them under a strain that prevents them from playing their best tennis.

"Nothing is certain in tennis, and particularly in Davis Cup tennis, but it doesn't look like the United States this year. Aside from Riggs, it is a question who will play on the team, while Australia has its team all set.

"Either Germany or Yugoslavia should win in the European Zone. I had a letter from Roderich Menzel, saying that he will play for Germany now, instead of Czecho-Slovakia. Henner Henkel was not at his best last year and is something of a question mark, but whoever wins in Europe shouldn't be any threat for Australia in the Interzone final."

As Perry started to leave for the showers with Vincent Richards, the question was put to him. "Well, how about your match with Budge? Who is going to win that one?"

"England expects every man to do his duty," said Fred cryptically, and with a wave of the hand he disappeared into the locker room.

Perry Asks Favor

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Walter Pate, captain of the U. S. Davis Cup Team, dropped in at the National Indoor Tennis Championships yesterday and, as usual, was asked what he thought of America's chances of defending the trophy.

"Not bad, not bad at all," said Pate, and went on to elaborate on that theme for several minutes. Finally Fred Perry interrupted.

"Do me a favor, will you, Walter?" said the Briton. "Wear a starched collar to the Challenge Round matches in September."

"Sure, Fred, but why?" asked the puzzled Pate.

"I'd just like to see it wilt," replied Perry.

Two U. S. Golfers In Quarter-Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2 (AP)—Dorothy Jones of Detroit, Mrs. H. Funk of Philadelphia, and Jane Aldrich of Fall River, Mass., were the only United States entrants to survive to the quarter-final round of the Riddell's Bay women's golf championship.

Miss Jones overwhelmed Mrs. F. Hankins of Montreal 6 and 3 to reach the round-of-eight. Mrs. Funk eliminated Mrs. Lloyd Jones, Detroit, 3 and 2, and Miss Aldrich nosed out Mrs. H. C. Curtis, Bermuda, 2 up.

Other matches sending winners into the quarter-finals saw Mrs. W. Friesenbruch, Bermuda, defeat Miss D. Patterson, New York, 5 and 3; Mrs. W. H. D. Nichols, England, trounce Miss Douglas Brown, Gleneagles, Scotland, on the 19th green; Norah Hankins, Montreal, eliminate Mrs. F. L. Drake, Newport, R. I., 4 and 3; Mrs. William Conyers, Bermuda, down Miss F. R. Stock, Cleveland, 4 and 3; and Mrs. E. H. Trimingham, Bermuda, whip Mrs. R. A. Stevens, Westport, Conn., 4 and 3.

College Swimming

Harvard 44½. Dartmouth 30½.

American League Basketball

Troy 36, Wilkes Barre 23.

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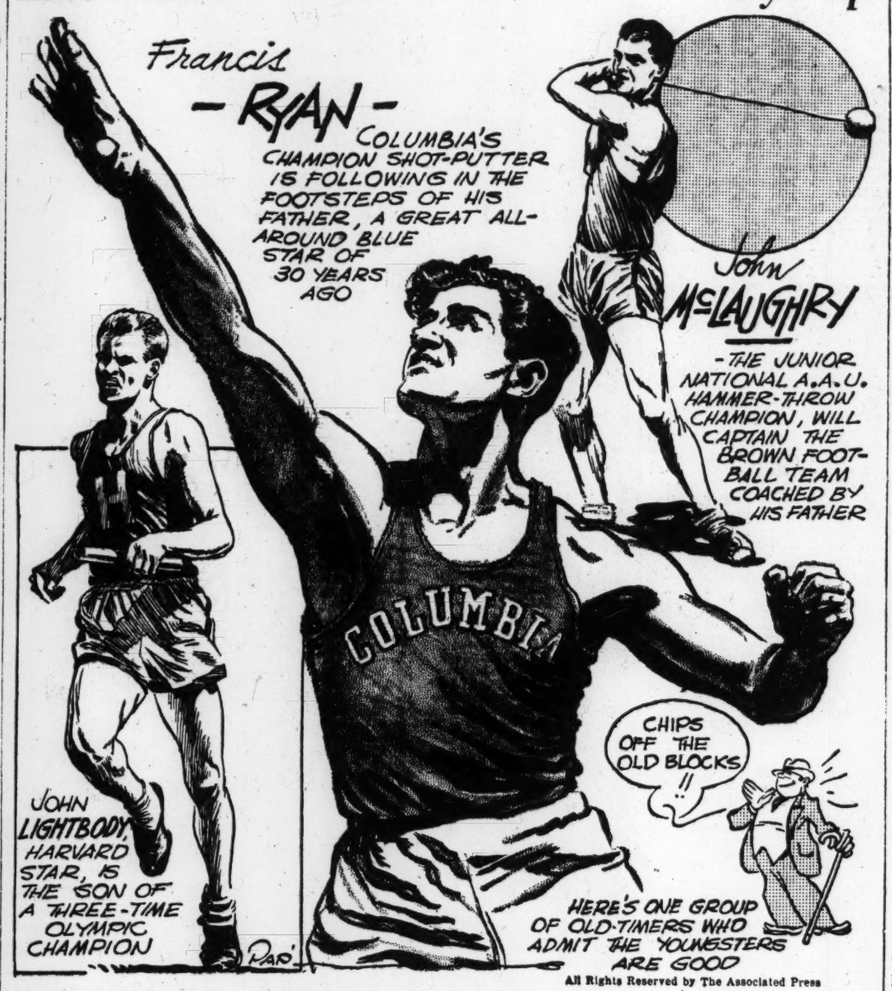
Francis
-RYAN-
COLUMBIA'S CHAMPION SHOT-PUTTER IS FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FATHER, A GREAT ALL-AROUND BLUE STAR OF 30 YEARS AGO
John McLAUGHRY
-THE JUNIOR NATIONAL A.A.U. HAMMER-THROW CHAMPION, WILL CAPTAIN THE BROWN FOOTBALL TEAM COACHED BY HIS FATHER
COLUMBIA
JOHN LIGHTBODY, HARVARD STAR, IS THE SON OF A THREE-TIME OLYMPIC CHAMPION
CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCKS
HERE'S ONE GROUP OF OLD-TIMERS WHO ADMIT THE YOUNGSTERS ARE GOOD
PAP'

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Francis Ryan is the streamlined model of a shot-putter.

For all his 195 pounds, the Columbia weight tosser is built on slim lines. That is, he appears slim, almost frail, when you recall the men who held sway in the weight events a generation ago. The answer is that Ryan's weight is beautifully distributed.

Beat Woelke

On the strength of his consistent performances in 1938 when he won the national A. A. U. indoor and outdoor championships and the intercollegiate indoor title with the 16-pound iron ball, Ryan was rated the world's outstanding shot-putter. He just about clinched that title when he defeated Hans Woelke, the 1936 Olympic champion in Germany last summer.

Ryan's best toss topped 52 feet by eight inches. There aren't many huskies consistently beating that figure even today when great performances are in order. The Columbia star's sports objective is the 1940 Olympic meet in Finland. Francis would like to top off his athletic career with an Olympic title before he settles down to a law career.

Natural Ability

Ryan comes by his athletic prowess naturally, for his father, John J. Ryan, was one of Columbia's greatest athletes some 30 years ago. Ryan senior starred at just about every sport he could get his hands on around 1909—baseball, basketball, crew wrestling and track. Columbia didn't have a football team at the time.

Francis Ryan might have been a great football player had he leaned to that sport. He certainly can boot a football. On one occasion he won a kicking contest at Columbia with a punt well over 70 yards. But football just didn't interest him.

Ryan started out as a cross-country runner when he weighed only 150 pounds. He had a fling at high jumping and has cleared six feet in that event. **—Pap'**

Three U. S. Women Left in British Championship

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Three United States entrants survived the second-round matches in the British Women's Squash Racquets Championship yesterday while two others fell by the wayside.

Anne Page of Philadelphia was carried to four games before eliminating Miss T. King 7—9, 9—5, 9—2, 9—6, while Edythe Pearson and Margaret Bostwick, both of New York, breezed through with straight-game victories. Miss Pearson trounced Miss F. Berrill 9—5, 9—1, 9—2 and Miss Bostwick eliminated Mrs. A. H. Luttrell, 9—7, 9—1, 9—0.

Eleonora Sears of Boston, captain of the U. S. team, dropped a hard five-game match to Mrs. A. Vickers, the Queen's Club player downing the American 9—5, 7—9, 9—1, 5—9, 9—1. Frida Scharman of New York was beaten 9—7, 9—4, 9—2 by Miss J. Howard.

Test Cricket

DURBIN, South Africa, March 2 (CP)—England and South Africa meet here Friday in the fifth and final match of the current test cricket series. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Springboks to finish on equal terms with the invading Englishmen who lead by virtue of a victory in the third test. The other three contests ended in stalemates.

Tongue-Twister

RUSHVILLE, Ind. (AP) — Radio sports announcers lose their self-assurance when the name of the Raleigh High School basketball coach bobs up in the script.

It's Bronislauvis Athanasopolis Vienazindis.

To make things easier all around, he lets people call him Bronie Vinges.

Oklahoma Wrestlers Expect To Retain National Titles

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP)—The nation's best collegiate wrestlers will tug at each other in the annual N. C. A. A. tournament at Lancaster, Pa., March 24-25. Those who harbor any ideas of dethroning the defending champion Oklahoma Aggies are flirting with disappointment.

Tournament officials, participants and fans have become accustomed to reserving first place in the team scoring for Coach Ed Gallagher's Cowboys from Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Nine time in the past 11 years the Oklahomans have romped off with the national championship.

Repeats Himself

"This is the best team I ever coached," said Gallagher, after his squad had won its first four dual meets this year by one-sided scores.

But he said the same thing last year before his Aggies made off with both the National Collegiate and National A. A. U. titles.

In fact, he's said the same thing nearly every season since he became coach of the Aggie wrestlers 24 years ago.

Seventeen of his 21 teams have been undefeated in dual competition. (There was no wrestling at the college in 1918 and 1919.) His all-time record is 125 dual meet victories, four ties and five defeats.

The secret of Gallagher's success is a "farm system" that would put the St. Louis Cardinals to shame, and a scientific technique which the mentor figured out while studying engineering.

Gallagher, who was a football and track star but never wrestled in his college days, injected the principle of leverage into the mat sport. He made Oklahoma mat conscious.

Draws On High Schools

High schools took up wrestling. Today all the larger high schools in the state and many of the smaller ones offer wrestling as a major sport.

Wrestling coaches in at least 16 of the larger state high schools learned the sport under Gallagher. When their stars go to college most of them choose Oklahoma A. and M., taking with them all the tricks taught them by Gallagher's pupils, including a few extra ones picked up by those same pupils since departing from Gallagher's squad.

Wrestling at Oklahoma A. and M., is a major sport and more than pays it own way. Crowds at dual meets never fall below 3,000. When the Aggies humbled Indiana recently, 6,000 persons turned out to set a new all-time attendance record for an athletic contest at the college.

Train Year 'Round

It is a year-'round sport. The school year is no sooner under way than Gallagher has his men doing road work. Three to five miles a day is required. Most of the boys run early in the morning, before classes.

"Conditioning is of prime importance," Gallagher says. And his grapplers always are in the best of shape.

Actual mat workouts come in November, and from then until the season opens Gallagher teaches them his countless holds and counter-holds.

After the N. C. A. A. meet at Franklin and Marshall College, the Aggies expect to go after their seventh National A. A. U. title at the San Francisco Fair in April.

Three members of this year's Aggie squad hold national titles. Capt. Stanley Henson of Tulsa won both the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U. titles at 155 pounds last year and was N. C. A. A. 145-pound champion as a sophomore in 1937.

Joe McDaniels of Sulphur, Okla., wrestling in the new 121-pound division this year, won the 118-pound crown at both tournaments last year. Johnny Harrell of Ardmore, Okla., is the defending A. A. U. champ at 191 pounds.

Henry Takes Over New Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Gwinn Henry, director of Athletics at the University of Kansas, takes over his new duties as head football coach with the opening of spring practice.

Jayhawk grid candidates checked out equipment recently and the first week or two will be devoted to getting the men in shape and learning the style of play employed by Coach Henry.

Twenty-one lettermen and 11 squad men from last fall are expected out for practice, along with the candidates from the freshman team. In addition, Henry has invited all men on the campus who think they can play football to report for spring practice.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Becker College 66, Providence College 42
Bridgewater Teachers 45, Assumption College 41.
Clemson 44, North Carolina 43.
Wabash 32, Depauw 24.
Indiana Central 45, Ball State 39.
R. I. State Freshmen 66, Brown Freshmen 49.
North Carolina State 40, Duke 39.
Swarthmore 54, St. John's 26.
Amherst 49, Williams 38.
Conn. State 49, Worcester Tech 48.
Richmond University 31, Virginia Military Institute 20.
Williams Freshmen 49, Amherst Freshmen 32.
Clarkson 36, St. Lawrence 31.
Springfield College 60, American International College 52.
Mississippi College 79, Mercer 59.
Columbia 55, Harvard 36.
Temple 49, New York 41.
West Virginia 54, Carnegie Tech 50.
Western (Mich.) State Teachers 62, Ohio Wesleyan 51.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 81, Assumption (Windsor, Ont.) 60.
Georgetown 42, Penn State 29.
Princeton 54, Pennsylvania 32.
Arkansas 50, Rice 45.
Butler 36, Notre Dame 27.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 41, Tufts 33.
Brown 54, R. I. State 37.
Villanova 37, City College of New York 30.
Washington-Jefferson 33, Geneva 31.
St. Mary's 33, Loyola (Los Angeles) 37.
Oregon State 32, Idaho 30.
Montana Mines 34, Montana Normal 30.

Burke Cards 66 To Win Lead At St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Billie Burke of Belleair, Fla., fired a six-under-par 66 yesterday for a one-stroke lead at the end of the $3,000 St. Petersburg open golf tournament's first round.

Posting cards of 32-34 for the 18 holes, Burke, who once went 144 holes to beat George von Elm for the national open crown, turned in seven birdies and was over regulation figures only once.

Close behind came Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., with a 67. Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., and Johnny Bulla of Chicago were tied for third place with 69's.

Eleven players were grouped at 70, two at 71, and 11 at the par 72 figure. In all, 28 professionals and two amateurs negotiated the opening day's round in par or better.

Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., winner last year, took a 70.

The final 36 holes will be played today.

Scores of the leaders:

Billie Burke, Belleair, Fla., 32-34—66.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 33-34—67.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 35-34—69.
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, 33-36—69.
Bob Shave, St. Petersburg, 37-33—70.
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 35-35—70.
Willie Goggin, San Bruno, Calif., 35-35—70.
Johnny Perrelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif., 34-36—70.
Leo Walper, Washington, D. C., 35-35—70.
Dick Metz, Chicago, Ill., 35-35—70.
Jim Turnesa, St. Petersburg, 34-36—70.
Mike Parco, Buffalo, N. Y., 34-36—70.
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 34-36—70.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 35-35—70.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., 35-35—70.
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., 33-38—71.
Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J., 36-35—71.

Patty Berg Wins An Easy Victory In Florida Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Equaling par for the 12 holes played, Patty Berg scored an easy 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. Bernie Sick of Joliet, Ill., yesterday in the first round of the Florida East Coast women's golf tournament.

The national champion from Minneapolis meets her first real test today when she clashes with Mrs. Leon Solomon, veteran campaigner from Memphis, Tenn., and one-time holder of the southern amateur crown.

Mrs. Solomon eliminated Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., one up.

Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., played the finest golf of the day in crushing Lillian Wood of Richmond, Va., 8 and 6. Miss Irwin fired a one-under-par 36 on the first nine to send Miss Wood six down at the turn.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., had to come from behind to eliminate Mrs. Freed Nolan of New Castle, Pa., 3 and 2, while Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., was impressive in a 5 and 4 victory over Mrs. M. P. Lyon of Orlando, Fla.

In other first round matches, Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, defeated Betty Wing of Evansville, Ill., 6 and 4; Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hoptacong, N. J., downed Mrs. Helen Sumpter of Columbus, Ohio, 4 and 3; and Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago trounced Mrs. Marion Hochheimer of New York, 5 and 4.

Today Miss Irwin meets Miss Bauer; Miss Jameson competes with Mrs. Zech and Miss Cothran faces Mrs. Hockenjos.

College Hockey

Dartmouth 4, Harvard 2.
University of Toronto 4, Michigan 2.

And Talking of... Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 'Bounding Basque'—Still Bounding

LONDON—Yes, we shall certainly have to change Jean Borotra's nickname from "The Bounding Basque" to "The Re-Bounding Basque." Because he comes back so frequently to the scene of his many lawn tennis triumphs here and illustrates each time that he is still a force to be seriously reckoned with in first-class play.

Take, for example, his performance in this year's inter-city match between London and Paris on covered courts at Dulwich, here. He skippered the French in this, the first important engagement of the British 1939 season, led them to victory by 12 matches to 9 (making their total of victories in the series 16 against 7) and himself was on the winning side in two singles and two doubles.

Borotra is now 40. A marvelous illustration of how little that needs to matter. He may not be so prodigal with his energies as he used to be—what acrobatics he was capable of, to be sure!—but, on wood, he remains one of the liveliest propositions. As we saw particularly when he won the English men's singles championship on covered courts at Queen's Club here for the ninth time last November.

Exceedingly Sure

His singles victories at Dulwich were not in the same class as that achievement—they were against J. S. Olliff and Nigel Sharpe, in best-of-three-set matches, by 6—3, 7—5 and 6—2, 6—3, respectively—but they showed that the touch of the maestro's hand remains exceeding sure.

Borotra, with his telescopic arm, power of anticipation and still exceptional speed of foot about the court, remains the Prince of Volleyers. Seen absolutely at his best these days on a wooden surface. There the ball disdains to play any of the tricks that it may do on grass or hard courts. The very speed of the floor shortens rallies by lessening opportunities for retrieving, the hard hit is more likely to prove decisive than it is out of doors, and the boards facilitate footwork, which is a matter of the first importance to volleyers.

Borotra is almost as well-known a figure on British lawn tennis courts as he is on those of his native France. And few players have ever been more popular with the crowds. He first came here as a slim and smiling youngster, for whom a great future was prophesied. Now he comes as a veteran—still slim, still smiling—with the promise of that bright future brilliantly fulfilled.

Busy Business Man

Twice he has been the men's singles champion at Wimbledon—in 1924 and 1926 (the year when he also reached the final of the American singles)—he was a main reason for France's dominance in world play while winning the Davis Cup from 1927 to 1932 inclusive and in recognition of his services in that regard he has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

In spite of all this, Borotra has always been the busy business man, traveling extensively quite apart from his lawn tennis operations. He is today the managing director of a firm of petrol pump manufacturers. What is more remarkable, he is today a leading character on the 1939 lawn tennis scene, so far as it has yet been played.

New Yorkers Join Western Stars in Net Semifinals

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Two aggressive, hard-hitting New Yorkers with plenty of experience on the boards, scored straight-set victories yesterday in the National Indoor Tennis Championships to join two higher-ranking Westerners, newcomers to indoor play, in the semifinal round of men's singles.

The New Yorkers were Frank J. Bowden, beaten finalist the last two years, and Chauncey D. Steele Jr., former Columbia University captain. Bowden's greater experience and power enabled him to maintain the upper hand throughout in eliminating Morris Adelsberg of Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Steele, behind a severe service and brilliant volleying, whipped John Shostrom of Chicago, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

The Westerners, Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., seeded No. 1, and Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, unseeded conqueror of Sidney Wood, will meet in the upper-half semifinal. Saturday the winner will tackle the victor in Friday's Bowden-Steele match for the title, which was taken last year by Don McNeill of Oklahoma City.

Adelsberg showed a fine backhand, but lacked the sustained drive Bowden packed into every shot. Net play and weak service were Shostrom's fatal weaknesses.

The three top seeded players and an unranked California "comer," Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, took over the semifinal brackets in women's singles, all with straight-set victories. Miss Betz put out the No. 4 seeded Barbara Nields of Cleveland, 6—1, 6—1, while Norma Taubele, No. 1, beat her mother, Mrs. Rose Taubele, 6—4, 6—3; Helen Bernhard, No. 2, whipped Mignon Sommers of San Diego, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, and Millicent Hirsch No. 3, defeated Josephine Sanfilippo of Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—2. The Misses Taubele, Bernhard and Hirsch all are from New York.

In mixed doubles, the two seeded pairs led the way into the quarter-final round. Sabin and Miss Betz got there with a 6—1, 6—1, victory over William Reiff and Jean Wright, while Bowden and Miss Taubele, champions in 1934 and 1938, turned back J. Norman Anderson of Forest Hills and Gerry Mallory of Tenafly, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Hans Wagner resigned as "high commissioner" of National Semi-pro Baseball Congress.

Five Years Ago

Francis Schmidt signed three-year contract to succeed Sam Willaman as Ohio State football coach.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day	634,604
1939 volume to date	39,697,197
1938 volume to date	39,203,975

Stocks Uneven, With Aircrafts Fairly Strong

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Mild support for aircrafts and specialties came into the stock market today but many recent leaders were permitted to slip to moderately lower levels.

Dealings were even more sluggish than in Wednesday's sleepy session, transfers being at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares. Small minus signs predominated near the final hour, although a handful of new highs for the past year or so was in evidence.

There were bright spots on the business horizon and the complex foreign situation was not particularly disturbing, but most speculaStocks a trifle backward the greater part of the day—several eventually crawled into advancing territory—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, General Electric, Union Carbide, International Harvester, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, General American Transportation, Air Reduction, Santa Fe and Montgomery Ward.

tive batteries seemed content to hold their fire pending further clarification of the domestic industrial picture and the European political scene.

Some Bonds Up Sharply

Some U. S. Government loans were singled out for sharp advances in a bond market that elsewhere moved irresolutely both ways today.

Moving up for an outside gain of 19-32ds of a point as dealings entered the final hour, some Government issues —notably Federal Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loans—once more established record high prices for a year or more.

Local traction loans, recently in the news on fresh developments on unification of transit lines, took divergent paths. Brooklyn City Railroad 5s advanced 4, while Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s fell back a major fraction.

Marked down fractionally were Erie 5s of '75, Commonwealth Edison 3½s of '58, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Southern Railway 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s. Posting modest gains were N. Y. Central convertible 4s, Louisiana & Arkansas 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Aside from a 4-point run-up in Montevideo 7s, foreign dollar loans were traded in a narrow range.

Wheat Prices Lower On Declines Abroad

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Wheat prices dipped as much as ⅜ cent at times in very quiet trading today, reflecting slight declines at Liverpool, but closed only a shade lower than yesterday.

International wheat trade was quiet, export business being confined to a few loads of Canadian and Argentine wheat sold to the United Kingdom.

Wheat finished unchanged to ¼ lower compared with yesterday. May and July 68¾-⅞; corn ⅛-½ off, May 49¼-⅜, July 50⅝; oats ⅛ lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 2

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0265¼	.0265	††
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273	.2273	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5311	$
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2414	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2355	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2093	.2092	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	2.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1895	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2734	.2735	.8440
India—rupee	.3508	.3509	.6180
Java—florin	.5332	.5321	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.29 1/32	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1587½	.1587½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5456	.5458	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9962½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025†	.2025†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 8.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market rallied in late dealings today and closed steady, as it was learned that the Italian call to colors was for routine replacement of men now in service. Suspension of dealings in shellac because of a small failure also caused some unsettlement. Tobacco and brewery shares were in demand while motors were reactionary. Oil and mining issues were maintained but foreign bonds were neglected. British funds and trans-Atlantics were lower.

Paris: Price changes were mixed in the Bourse today with rentes losing 65 to 100 centimes. Suez Canal and Bank of France closed about 75 francs up, while Royal Dutch declined 45 francs.

Liverpool: Late Bombay selling and professional liquidation in cotton futures offset early trade buying and local support today and the market ended 1 to 5 points net lower.

Issuance of March tenders in excess of expectations gave on easier tone to wheat futures. Active months were ⅛ to ¼d lower at the close, distant poistions lower in sympathy with the near month. Cash demand slackened.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.12½. Tin steady; spot and forward 45.80. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Mar 1
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	4	38½	38	38½	—1¼
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	9½	9½	9½	Mar 1
23	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	6	24⅜	23⅜	24¾	+1⅜
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
65⅝	54⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	2	58	57	58	— ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 27
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	13	12⅞	12	12⅞	+1
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	5	16½	15⅜	16½	+1
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	23	22⅞	23	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 27
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	174	174	174	—1
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅞	Allied Stores	11	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	13	70	69¾	70	Mar 1
48¾	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	61	44¼	43	44¼	+ ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	18	18	18	Mar 1
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 27
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	2	61	61	61	— ⅞
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Mar 1
8	5¾	Am Bosch	11	6½	6	6	Mar 1
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	47½	47½	47½	— ½
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	9	93	92½	93	— ¼
178½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	169¾	169⅜	169⅜	Feb 27
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	29½	29	29½	— ¾
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Mar 1
24½	11	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	9	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 24
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116¾	116	116	
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Mar 1
11⅛	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Mar 1
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	1	3½	3½	3½	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 25
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	14½	14	14	Feb 27
5¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb 28
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 27
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 28
21¼	18	Am International	14	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	Am Locomotive	27	27	26⅜	27	— ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	4	70½	70	70½	— ¼
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3½	3½	3½	
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	8	34½	34½	34½	— ½
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
48½	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	5	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ⅛
43½	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	3	42¼	42	42⅛	— ¾
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	41	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	18⅜	18½	18½	— ¼
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	5	65½	65	65	Mar 1
15⅜	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Mar 1
53⅝	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	9	45⅞	45½	45½	— ¼
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	131	131	Mar 1
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	62	61½	62	Feb 24
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Feb 28
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	4	20½	20	20	—1
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	85⅞	85	85	—2
18½	17¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
159⅜	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	159⅞	159¼	159⅞	+ ⅜
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	4	87¾	87	87¾	+ ¾
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151½	151½	151½	+2½
8⅞	5⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅝	Am Water Wks	10	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 27
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5½	5½	5½	
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	39½	39	39½	Feb 28
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29¼	Feb 10
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	39	30¾	29⅞	30¼	— ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb 27
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb 28
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 25
2½	1¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb 27
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	45½	45½	45½	Feb 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¼g)	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
12½	9⅜	Arnold Cons (⅜e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	Mar 1
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	31	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ¼
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	1	25	25	25	
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 24
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21¾	22	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106½	106½	Feb 28
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	46	46	46	+ ½
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 24
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	
		B					
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	61	15⅞	15	15¾	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	14	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 28
21½	15⅞	Barber Asphalt	6	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	Mar 1
8	5¾	Barker Bros	3	10	10	10	Feb 27
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ½
19⅞	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Mar 1
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Feb 27
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124	124	124	Feb 28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	46	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
59	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	—1½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	52	73⅝	73	73⅞	+ ⅛
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	*2	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	*2	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+1⅛
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26	26	26	
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 27
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	17	31	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼e)	10	26	25⅜	26	Feb 28
16⅞	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	7	16¾	16½	16¾	
20⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	15	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¼e)	9	27	26½	26¾	— ¼
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	23	14	14	14	
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	19	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	*1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1¼
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45⅛	— ¼
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	31	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	9¾	9	9	—1
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	36	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
43½	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	16	43⅛	41¼	41¼	—1¼
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
34	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	9	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ¼
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	2	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
23	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	11	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	9	11¼	10¾	11⅛	Feb 28
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	16	16	Mar 1
		C					
18	15¾	Calif Packing	7	18½	17¼	18½	+1¼
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	31	1⅛	1	1	
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	8	14½	14	14	— ¾
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	6	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
32½	30½	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	32	32	Feb 27
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	3	18	18	18	— ½
3⅞	3½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	3	3½	3½	3½	Feb 28
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	4	89	89	89	Mar 1
51½	42	Caterpil Tractor (3)	13	52⅝	51	52	+ ½
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Mar 1
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	8	23½	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Mar 1
19¼	14⅛	Celotex Corp	7	17	17	17	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20½	20	20½	Feb 28
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4	4	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	8	8	8	Feb 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	17	42½	41½	41½	—1¼
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	29	29	29	Mar 1
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 28
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	39	38⅜	37½	38⅜	+ ⅜
89¾	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	23½	23¼	23½	Mar 1
¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	⅜	2⅜	— ¼
1	¾	Chi & N West	4	⅞	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 1
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	18¼	18	18¼	
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37½	37¼	Feb 25
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 1
8¾	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar 1
14⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	Mar 1
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	90	80½	79¼	80½	+ ⅞
10⅞	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 1
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 28
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 28
50⅛	49½	Climax Molyb (1.20)	7	52	51½	51½	— ¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¼g)	27	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅜
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	130	130	130	— ¼
61¾	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (⅜)	45	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ½
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	31	31	31	Mar 1
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20⅛	20	20	Mar 1
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
16¾	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Mar 1
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	33	8½	8	8⅛	
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	87	87	87	
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Mar 1
30⅜	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Feb 28
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	5	88	87½	88	+1
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	8	54⅝	54⅜	54½	— ¼
109⅛	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	58½	57½	58	+ ½
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¾)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	48	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	79	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
63¾	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	62¾	62	62¾	— ¼
28⅛	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	23	28⅛	28	28⅛	
8⅜	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 28
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	50	23⅞	22	23¾	+1⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	8	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	Feb 28
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	59	33½	33⅛	33¼	— ⅜
105⅜	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mar 1
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	2	11	11	11	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	22	8¾	8½	8⅝	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	3½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Builders Foresee Heavy Demand For Apartment Houses

NEW YORK (AP)—Housing planners are set for a big spring and summer building campaign to provide apartments for the city dweller who wants to rent rather than own his home.

Scores of large-scale projects are emerging from the blue-print stage or have entered construction in what may mark a new era of residential building in American communities.

Housing authorities estimated upwards of $200,000,000 in multi-family rental projects would be under construction this year, mostly in metropolitan areas like New York and Washington.

Planned housing in large units, it was said, would be undertaken on a wider scope than ever before as result of the Federal housing insured loan program, combined with U. S. Housing Authority projects for low-income classes and pioneering attempts without Government aid.

Insurance Firm Enters

Most spectacular of the planned communities rising or about to rise in city and suburban areas is a great undertaking by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the Bronx, New York City, laid out on paper for an eventual outlay of from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000 on apartments to accommodate families of moderate means.

The huge project calls for eventual housing of approximately 42,000 persons, a good-sized city in itself. Foundations already are rising for the initial units.

Housing men are watching this project with particular interest in the belief it may point the way for other planned enterprises by large financial institutions looking for mortgage investments. The Metropolitan has undertaken the financing without FHA mortgage insurance.

Latest FHA figures show 71 multi-family rental projects under construction, representing investment of about $50,000,000, with more than 100 additional projects in the "planning stage." FHA officials estimated construction "under way or to come" in the insured mortgage field approximated $100,000,000.

Also hitting a faster stride in getting into the "brick and mortar" phase are the U. S. Housing Authority's ambitious plans for re-making slum areas and lowering rents with big multi-family projects.

Slum Clearance Plans

Outstanding are two large New York City slum clearance projects for which about $30,000,000 in contracts have been let. Projects also have been started in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., Louisville, Buffalo, Toledo, Youngstown, Allentown, Pa., Austin, Texas, Charleston, S. C., and Syracuse, according to the authority's records, and many more are expected.

Comparatively little of the USHA's $800,000,000 spending power actually has been used thus far on construction, most of the sum only having been set aside for approved projects or "earmarked" for potential projects. Consequently this is regarded as a backlog for further expansion of the 1939 building campaign which is beginning to make dirt fly in many places.

Large-scale projects counted heavily in January residential contracts, which more than doubled the comparable total a year ago, according to the F. W. Dodge Corp.'s figures.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Arst Consol Pub pf "A"	43¾c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Ind Hydro El pf	$1.75	.. Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Keppers Co pf	75c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 11	
Upressit Metal Cap Corp 8% pf	$2.00	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Extra				
Girdler Corp	12½c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 10	
Veeder Root	25c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Final				
Cables & Wireless Holding pf	2¾%	Mar. 31	Feb. 28	
Do pf A.D.R.	2¾%	S Apr. 7	Mar. 3	
Increased				
Fanny Farmer Candy	37½c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Initial				
Beneficial Indust Loan Loan Corp (Del) $2.50 cum pr pf	70c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Series 1938	10c	.. Mar. 24	Mar. 15	
Leonard Ref	10c	.. Mar. 24	Mar. 15	
Penna Tel	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
	62½c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Interim				
Dominion Fdy & Stl (new)	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Liquidating				
Culver City Prop	$5	.. Mar. 3	Feb. 24	
Idaho Live Stk Lands, Inc	$5	J. Mar. 3	Feb. 27	
Reduced				
Am Safety Razoro	30c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 10	
Regular				
Allied Stores pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Am Ag Chem	35c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 13	
Am Snuff	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 9	
Do pf	$1.50	* Apr. 1	Mar. 9	
Atlantic Bldg Tr (Boston, Mass)	50c	S Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Beneficial Ind Ln	45c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Bishop Oil	2½c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Can Northern Pow	30c	Q Apr. 25	Mar. 31	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Chicago Dock & C	$1	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 23	
Chic Pneu Tool pr pf	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Do $3 pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Coml Banking Corp $1.20 pr pf	30c	Q Mar. 22	Mar. 15	
Do 7% pf	35c	Q Mar. 22	Mar. 15	
Comwith & So Cp pf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	
Consum Pw $5 pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Do $6.50 pf	$1.12½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Elizabeth & Trenton R R	$1	S Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do pf	$1.25	S Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Gen Am Invs (Jersey City, N J)	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Gen Am Inv pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Gen Time Inst pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13	
Girdler Corp	12½c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 10	
Guaranty Trust	$3	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 3	
Gulf Oil	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Helme (G W) Co	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 11	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 11	
Home P&M Ins	50c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 8	
Joslyn Mfg & S	75c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 9	
Do pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Kaynee Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 24	Mar. 17	
Lackawanna RR	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Lindsay Lt & Chem pf	17½c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Margay Oil	25c	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 22	
Master Electric	25c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 4	
Miss Riv Pow pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Naval Stores Inv	25c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 24	
NY, L&W RR	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Newark & Bloomfield R R	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Penna Illum Cp (np) pfc pf A	6¼c	.. Mar. 8	Feb. 20	
Piper Aircraft	30c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Pittsbg Thrift Cp	17½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Reliance Stl pf	37½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 21	
Roos Bros Inc Del	37½c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Smyth Mfg Co	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
South Fire Ins Co Durham N C	50c	.. Mar. 28	Mar. 23	
Square "D" Co	15c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Starrett Co (LS) Do pf	25c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 17	
U S Gypsum	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
U S Rubber	$2	Q Mar. 24	Mar. 10	
Do	$2	Q June 23	June 9	
Veeder Root	25c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Warren R R	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Warren (S D) Co	50c	.. Mar. 27	Mar. 18	
Wisconsin Mich Power Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Yngstwn S&T pf	$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅜s 43-40 June	105	105	105
2 2⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
13 3¼s 41	107.4	107.2	107.4
2 3?s 47-43	110.8	110.8	110.8
10 3¼s 45-43	110.7	110.6	110.7
13 3¼s 46-44	110.19	110.18	110.19
1 2⅞s 47-45	108.8	108.8	108.8
3 3¼s 49-46	110.21	110.21	110.21
18 2s 47	102.29	102.29	102.29
100 2½s 53-49	103.17	103.17	103.17
4 2s 55-51	108.13	108.13	108.13
15 2⅞s 60-55	105.22	105.17	105.21
1 2⅜s 59-56	104.10	104.10	104.10
8 2⅜s 60-60	103.28	103.28	103.28
50 2⅜s 63-58	103.28	103.28	103.28
Federal Farm Mortgage			
5 3s 47-42	106.24	106.18	106.24
Home Owners' Loan			
76 2⅜s 49-39	102.22	102.21	102.22
50 2¼s 44-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
42 3s 52-44	107.28	107.26	107.27
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Adams Exp 4s 47	103	102¾	103
14 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103½	103	103½
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	105½	105½	105½
13 Alleghany cv 5s 44	81½	81	81½
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	70½	70	70½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 50	42½	42½	42½
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	35½	34	35
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110½	110¾	110½
2 Am & For P5s 2030	57	56½	57
4 AmGChem cv 5½s 49	103	102¾	103
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	112	111¾	111¾
25 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅝	98⅝
25 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¼	1 09½
29 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	102	102
4 AT&SF 4½s adj A '62	110⅜	1110⅜	110⅜
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
28 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87	86½	87
2 ACL cit 4s '52	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 A C Line 4½s '64	66	66	66
5 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	41	40¾	40¾
8 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35¾	35	35¾
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104½	104½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	21¾	21¾
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	59⅞	59½	59¾
8 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	59¾	59¼	59¼
1 B&O 5s '96 F	21½	21	21
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
17 B&O cv 4½s '60	14½	14	14
9 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13⅝	13¼	13¼
29 B&O 4s '48	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41 ct	50	50	50
1 B&O 5s S'W '50	41½	40¾	41½
1 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	40½	39½	40½
5 B&O 4s T C '59	47½	47½	47½
5 Bang & A cv 4s '51 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	1173/4	117½	117½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'60	107⅜	107½	107½
16 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
29 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅜	101¼	101½
18 Boston&Me 5s '67	36	35½	35⅞
4 BostMe 4¾s JJ'61	34	33¾	33⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	36	35⅞	36
12 Bkly City RR 5s '41	64	58	60
151 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	82	80	80½
5 Bkly Qn C&SB cn5s '41	45	44	44
4 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	91	91	19
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107½	107⅝
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81¼	81	81
9 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	98⅝	98½	98½
19 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38	35¾	35¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107½	107⅝
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81¼	81	81
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅝	98½	98½
19 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38	35¾	35¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	35½	35½	35½
3 Can ou 5s '62	93¾	93¼	93¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118¼	118⅛	118⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¼	115¼	115¼
11 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅞	123⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	99½	99½	99½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92⅞	93
7 Can Pac 4s perp	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
11 Cleotex 4½s '57 reg	92½	91¾	92½
17 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	75	74⅞	75
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	79¾	79½	79½
5 C&O 4½s '92	123¼	123¼	123¼
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	98⅞	99
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	98¾	99
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	98	97½	97½
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
23 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	98⅞	99
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	21½	21½
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10
34 CMSP&Pad5s2000	3⅛	3	3
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	28	28	28
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
3 Chic&NW gn 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	13⅝	14
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7½	7½	7½
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A-	7½	7½	7½
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	7½	7½	7½
3 CRI&P cv 4s '60	3	3	3
1 CRI&P 4s '88	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	15	14½	15
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 CT Hte & RR rfg 5s '60	59½	58½	58½
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	109½	109½	109½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Cin Un Term 5s '77 C 105 21-32		105 21-32	105 21-32
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59⅞	59	59
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
7 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	86½	87½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
38 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	101⅞	102¼
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
43 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
13 Comwith Ed 4s '81	106⅝	106¼	106¼
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51 s	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106½	106	106¼
14 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	50	50	50
2 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
2 Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
4 Crown Corp 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	39¾	39¾	39¾
69 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	64¾	64½	64¾
5 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 D Moin&FtD4s36ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	99½	100
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111	111¼
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
21 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¼	11¾	12¼
32 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¾	12	12
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	46	45½	45½
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed LT&T 5s '42 st	101½	101½	101½
6 Firestone T&R3½s48	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8¼	8¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
26 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	66½	66⅞	66½
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100¼	100¼	101⅜0
10 Goodrich 6s'48	101	100⅝	101
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	104⅝	104½	104⅝
5 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	88¾	88⅛	88⅛
5 Gulf M&N 5s'50	76	76	76
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Hudson (Coal 5s'62 A	34½	33½	34½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	124½	124½	124½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14½	14½	14½
2 Ill Cen 1st 3½s'51 reg	81	81	81
5 Ill Cen 4s'53	56⅞	56½	56½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	57¾	57¾	57¾
34 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	53½	53¼	53⅜
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	57⅝	57¼	57⅝
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	53½	53¼	53½
13 Ill Steel 4½s'40	104	104	104
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	95⅝	96
2 Interb R Tr 7s'32	66½	65½	66½
2 Interz R Tr 7s'32 ct	64¾	64¾	64¾
12 Interb R Tr 6s'32	42	41½	41½
51 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	68¼	67½	67¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	83¼	83	83¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	56⅝	56½	56½
1 Int Paper 6s'55	93	93	93
3 Intlt'rb'n 5s'47	99	99	99
4 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
26 nt T&T 4½s'52	69¾	58¾	59⅜
56 Int T&T 5s '65	73½	72½	73¼
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3 K C South 5s '50	67½	67¼	67½
16 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
2K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¼	108½
8 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
27 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101¾	102
11 Kresge Found 3½s '47	101½	101¼	101½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42	50	50	50
15 Lac Gas 5½s'53	58¾	57½	57½
4 Las Gas 5½s'60	58½	58	58
6 Las Gas 5s '39	90½	90½	90½
5 Leh & N Eng 4s '65	85	85	85
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	51	51	51
6 Leh Val 5s 2003	22	22	2
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	21	21
9 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	21	20½	21
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
31 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
5 Loews 3½s'46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	84	84	84
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
28 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83	84
5 Lou & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	29½	30
101 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¾	34½	34¾
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
10 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	43	42	43
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
10 MetWSideECh4s'38	8½	8½	8½
10 Mich Cen 4s '40	94¼	94	94¼
19 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	107½	106½	107½
4 Mil & Sta Line 3½s '41	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	7½	8
2 M & SL 4s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 MSP&SSM 5½s '78	67¾	67¼	67¾
8 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 M-K-Tex 5½s '62 A	27	26¾	26¾
9 M-K-Tex s¼s '67	13	13	13
12 M-K-T 4½s '78	24½	24½	24½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	18¾	18¾	18¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18¼	18¼	18¼
33 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	18	18¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18⅜	18¼	18¼
10 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	17½	17½	17½
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5	5¼
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32	32	32
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	17½	28
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109	108⅝	109
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	105	105	105
24 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99⅜	99½	99⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	49	49	49
20 Mor Essex 4½s '55	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54½	54¼	54¼
2 NashChs&StL 4s '78	71	71	71
20 Nassau El 4s '51	45	43	44½
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104½	104½
6 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127	126	127
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72½	72½	72½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103½	103½
40 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	69	69	69
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34	34	34
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66¼	65¾	65¾
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¼	58¾	59¼
30 NYC cn 4s '98	67	66¼	67
10 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77½	77¾
14 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69½	69	69½
19 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59¼	58¾	58¾
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81½	81½	81½
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66¼	65¾	66⅛
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54	54	54
12 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	84½	84½	84¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	7	7	7
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8	7¾	8
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4	4	4
4 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	101	100¾	101
23 NY Steam 3½s '63	103¼	103½	103½
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	75	75	75
9 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	122	122	122
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	65⅞	66¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58½	58½	58½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48½	47¾	48
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 st	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
61 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105	104	104
4 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	109½	109⅜	109½
66 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	108⅝	108¼	105⅝
4 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108	107⅝	108
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110¼	110¼
7 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅞	112¾	112¾
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	75	75	75
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Para Pict 6s '55	101	101	101
25 Penn Co 4s '63	100K	100¼	100¼
2 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	98	98	98
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
77 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106½	106	106
43 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99	98¾	99
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86¼	86¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
21 Pen RR 3½s '52	83½	83	83
2 Pere Mark 5s '56	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64¾	64½	64½
2 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	113	113	113
14 Phila Co 5s '67	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	110⅝	111
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11½	11½
12 PCC & St L 4½s '77	96¼	95⅞	96¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	46¾	46⅝	46⅞
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	74¾	74¾

Commerce and Finance

FHLB Head Opposes Increasing FHA Insurance Authorization

Business and Industry

Bank Says 'Pump Priming' Defeats Its Own Purpose

NEW YORK (AP)—Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the Nation's largest commercial banks, has taken issue with the argument for Government spending to promote business revival, touched upon by Secretary Harry Hopkins in his Iowa speech Feb. 24.

The big Wall Street bank, in its monthly business survey, challenged the "persistent idea that the Government can spend its way to prosperity."

While apparently written before the Commerce Department head delivered his Des Moines address, the Guaranty's discussion of Federal spending and the proposal to restore a national income of $80,000,000,000 was taken by some Wall Street observers as reflection of widely-held views in financial quarters toward subjects brought up in Mr. Hopkins' speech.

Spending Idea Reappears

The spending idea, the bank said, has appeared in a "new and more extreme form," taking the slant the Government should raise the national income by means of long-range "investments" in wealth-creating public works.

Apparently this as a reference to the recent stress by President Roosevelt on "the investment" character of a substantial part of the New Deal expenditures.

"There is no question regarding the possibility of a national income of $80,000,000,000 a year in the United States," the bank said.

"The estimated income in 1929 slightly exceeded that figure and the income in 1937 was less than 13 per cent below it.

"But it is of fundamental importance to recognize that a national income stated in terms of dollars is the product of two factors—a volume of production and a price level. An increase in either factor—the other remaining unchanged—would raise national income.

"The effects of the two types of increase, however, would be entirely different. A mere rise in prices would not, in itself, enhance prosperity or increase employment. It would not materially improve the fiscal position of the Government, since any increase in revenue would be offset by a rise in the cost of almost every branch of Government activity."

Private Investment Needed

Enduring business improvement, with solution of unemployment, the bank contended, must come through expansion of industrial production In the past, it observed, this has been achieved through private investment, encouraged by Government policies.

"Adequate explanations for the sluggishness of recovery," it continued, "are not far to seek. The borrowing and spending program itself, while it may stimulate business and increase the national income temporarily, provides no effective substitute for private investment, since it is limited for the most part to public works and other nonrevenue producing projects that make little or no permanent contribution to industrial productivity and earning power."

The "pump-priming" policy, the bank held, "tends to defeat its own purposes by shaking confidence in the future of currency, credit, prices and costs and thus discouraging private investment."

Amer. Sugar Profit Lowest in 14 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—American Sugar Refining Co., reported net income for 1938 of $407,088, equivalent to 90 cents a share on the preferred stock.

This compares with net earnings in 1937 of $4,143,138, when the preferred stock earned $9.21 a share and the common $2.21 a share.

Last year was the least profitable the company had experienced since 1924.

Commenting on the financial report, Joseph F. Abbott, President of the company, said: "Many of the factors which affected 1938 earnings still face us. Governmental control of sugar continues here and in Cuba. Market uncertainties growing out of the Administration of the Sugar Act still present many difficulties.

"The Department of Agriculture could prevent such an erratic sugar market as prevailed in 1938 by defining clearly its interpretation of that part of the Act authorizing it to fix and readjust supplies of sugar."

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Airplane Exports Increase 53 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

American airplane exports increased again during January, while Congress was debating the propriety of helping France buy military planes in this country.

The Commerce Department said January aeronautics exports, including planes and parts, totaled $3,190,281, or 53 per cent more than the same month last year.

Seventy-two airplanes worth $2,545,922 were shipped abroad, mostly to England, France and the Netherlands East Indies.

Cut in the Number Of Stock Exchange Members Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1,375 members of the New York Stock Exchange were asked whether they didn't think they were just a few too many, and what would they like to do about it.

It has been exactly 10 years now that the membership roster has stood at the present size, and proponents of reduction say there is not enough business in Wall Street to spread sufficiently thickly over 1,375 members representing 650 brokerage houses.

Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., Chairman of the Exchange Board, sent the members a questionnaire asking suggestions concerning reduction.

Many leaders in "The Street" say they would like to see the membership reduced to 1,100 at which it stood for 50 years—from 1879 to 1929. It was in 1879, under the influence of a bull market, that the exchange increased the number of memberships by 40. The same condition in February, 1929, caused the next enlargement.

Mr. Bartlett suggested a reduction might be made by the gradual retirement of memberships through pro rata contributions by other members or by the compulsory acquisition by other members of fractions of seats as such seats were vacated.

In 1929, the record price of $625,000 was paid for one membership while there were still 1,100 seats; the average is about $60,000.

Treasury Continues To Purchase Mexican Silver in New York

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress received testimony from Secretary Henry Morgenthau that the Treasury Department has continued to purchase Mexican silver in New York since the monthly quota agreement was cancelled last March.

However, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury Department since that time has discontinued keeping a record of purchases of Mexican silver.

His testimony, given last month at a House Appropriations Subcommittee hearing, has just been made public.

Since last March, Mr. Morgenthau said, "the Mexican producers have shipped their own silver into New York, and have sold it there, and we do not know whether it is Mexican silver, Peruvian silver or Chinese silver. It is offered to us by refiners or brokers, and we have no way of identifying it; so it might be anybody's silver. We buy whatever is there."

Buick Extends Factory Operations

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—The Buick Division of General Motors Corporation extended factory operations for March from four to five days a week and announced that production of 26,650 units was scheduled for the month.

Harlow H. Curtice, President of Buick, said approximately 13,300 employees who worked a 32-hour week in January and February would be advanced to 40 hours under the new schedule.

The March production schedule compares with an output of 19,650 units in January and 20,000 in February.

Mr. Curtice said $4,300,000 was paid to employees in January and February, compared with $3,000,000 in the same period last year.

Your Income Tax

No. 27

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

See Fiscal Policy Weakening U. S. Productive Plant

The following is the fourth of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

III. Our View of Fiscal Policy

The majority of the members of the Round Table agree with some of the contentions of both the Government-spending and the budget-balancing schools, but doubt whether either school has complete answer to our economic problem. We agree that Government spending is necessary to provide certain types of durable goods, like roads, bridges, parks, and battleships, and to meet the burden of social security. But the majority of us do not believe the Government should spend for the sake of spending, on the theory that outlets for private investment have disappeared.

We agree that large-scale Government expenditure might temporarily stimulate certain types of business activity, and we realize that the immediate balancing of the budget by drastic reduction in expenditure might have serious social and economic consequences.

On the other hand, most of us agree with the view of the budget-balancing school that the present fiscal policy, accompanied by other policies, has served to undermine confidence on the part of investors and businessmen, and that the productive plant of this country has been weakened rather than strengthened in the past six years.

Many of us also are apprehensive as to the ethical byproducts of an uncritically formulated theory of Government spending. It is important to make the public fully aware that sooner or later it will be required to pay for deficit financing.

The country, the majority of the Round Table believes, finds itself in a vicious circle. The budget cannot be balanced immediately, but the persistence of deficit financing is a major cause in holding back long-term recovery. The problem is how to escape from this circle.

Forms of Spending

In our opinion the first step should be to change the form of Government spending. Many Americans believe that this spending has been wasteful, unproductive, and even demoralizing to the recipient.

This criticism may overlook the great administrative burden that Government had to assume during the depression, and it does not give credit for many constructive results achieved.

For example, most of the members of the Found Table believe that the CCC camps have been worth more than they have cost, and that both the WPA and PWA have constructed a number of useful public works.

Other members of the Round Table are of the opinion that the expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to increase purchasing power of farmers have been justified.

Nevertheless, public opinion judges Government spending by its less successfull efforts. Many Americans regard the use of Government funds by the WPA and its predecessors as of little value to the country and as dominated by political motives. We believe that Government has been too indifferent to this type of criticism. Had it realized the importance of maintaining confidence on the part of private enterprise and the public generally, it would have gone out of its way to be finicky about how it expended the people's money.

To remove such criticisms, we believe that the form of Government spending should be reorganized. Congress, assisted by expert advice, should draw up a public-works and national development plan. The construction of given projects under this plan should be entrusted in larger degree to private contractors amply equipped with modern machinery who would be free to employ workers, whether on relief or not.

Such a system would make sure that the construction of the project and the efficiency of labor would meet the standards of private enterprise.

Thus the odium that now attaches to WPA employment would disappear. Gradually WPA would be reduced until it would merely support or rehabilitate those regarded as unemployable.

The reorganization of spending along these lines would do much to convince the country that public projects are of real value, that the workers employed are not being demoralized, and that spending is not an instrument of politics.

Private Enterprise

Secondly, the Government, in our opinion, has not paid adequate attention to the effect of various types of Government expenditure upon private enterprise. A corporation may be justified in spending a certain amount in beautifying its grounds or in contributing to the community chest, but if it indefinitely expended for such purposes more than it earned in its business activities it would soon have to close down.

Likewise, a Government may contract a debt for socially useful projects, but after a certain point the debt capacity of the Government depends upon the extent to which Government spending has contributed to the building up of the productivity of the national economy. A government may spend money directly on the unemployed or on battleships, but such expenditures do not build up the earning capacity of the country as does, for instance, the opening of a higheway that assists farmers more easily to reach their mar-

The test of a debt is not its size but its consequences. Government spending may put purchasing power in the hands of the unemployed or subsidize inefficient industries; but when spending stops the maladjustments reappear.

(To Be Continued)

Study Stabilization Fund Activities

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Left to right: John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Andrew L. Somers, Chairman of the House Committee on Weights, Coins and Measures.

Stabilization Fund's Usefulness Is Questioned by Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Secretary Morgenthau's report to the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures on the almost five years' operation of the American Stabilization Fund didn't surprise the Street. The Secretary had said a long time ago that the Fund had a profit of $6,000,000. After all, the $12,500,000 earnings were only about 1¼ per cent a year on the part of the Fund used.

The Fund doesn't have to pay interest on its money, and its operating expenses of around $750,000 in almost five years, or around $150,000 a year, are trifling. Salaries run only around $90,000 a year. The telephone and telegraph bill of $195,000, or about $40,000 a year, would be used up by about six phone calls a day to London or Paris.

Profit—Matter of Bookkeeping

By far the biggest earning period seems to have been in the last six months of 1938, when the Fund really seems to have had its only busy period. For almost four years and a half up to last summer this alleged huge, mysterious, and all-powerful Fund had shown a profit, before expenses, of less than $250,000 a year, or about ⅛ of one per cent on its active capital and 1-80 of one per cent on its total capital of $2,000,000,000.

The pre- and post-Munich exchange flurry of last fall multiplied the Fund's earning power by almost 24 times, to $2,994,0000 in the last half of 1938. No wonder, when queried by Congressional committeemen as to whether the Fund was worth keeping in existence, Secretary Morgenthau immediately cited its activities last September.

The report somehow strengthened the curbstone opinion which is traded round here without benefit of SEC registration, to the effect that the Stabilization Fund is a striking example of something which is not what it seems. The popular impression of the Stabilization Fund is that it is big, it is powerful, it is mysterious, it is necessary—and it is temporary. It doesn't appear to be any of these things.

Only Tenth of Fund Used

On the score of size the Fund is nominally $2,000,000,000—the bulk of the book-keeping profit from the markup of our monetary gold stock in February, 1934. Only about $200,000,000 of this has ever been used. This is probably the smallest active stabilization fund in use by any of the large countries which use them. It is about a tenth of the British Fund, as reinforced in January by its Edgar Bergen, the Bank of England. It is smaller than the French Fund and probably than the Dutch.

The small size of its operations may be indicated by the small earnings, though it is probably possible, in official operatins involving not quite arms' length dealings with similar Funds abroad, to make the earnings come out approximately as desired—which would be about what they came out, not large enough to be a target for anybody, not small enough to make the Fund look incompetent.

The reason why only a tenth of the available Funds have been used is because the Fund is hardly necessary. Its original, the British Fund, was set up to steady an exchange rate which had no tie to gold. The dollar has, and since the Fund strated there has never been any danger that it would come untied. There has been no outflow of gold from this country worth mentioning during the entire life of the Fund. Instead the inflow has been running over $1,500,000,000 a year, and last year it fell only $22,000,000 short of $2,000,000,000.

Need of Fund Questioned

None of the Fund has been needed to ease a drain on the dollar or to smooth its gyrations in terms of gold—the two primary functions of a "stabilization fund." Both the other leading funds, the British and the French, have operated in gyrating currencies and both have, by paying out gold heavily and taking in their own currencies, slowed a decline in their own currency at heavy gold expense to themselves. That was what they were set up for.

The American stabilization fund has had no such experiences and is not likely to. If an outflow of gold starts the Treasury is ready to pay on demand. The real function of the American Fund has been to cooperate with and help out the two European funds; particularly the British, giving a form of assistance which virtually duplicated their work without taking the chances they had to take.

The American Fund doesn't have to buy dollars to support the dollar. It buys sterling to support sterling, but promptly sells this sterling to the British Fund for gold at an almost arms'-length price. This preempts the role which private speculators used to fill but are not now permitted to fill.

Arguing that private arbitrageurs endangered the dollar in 1933, Congress squeezed them out and, in a period when they would not endanger the dollar anyway, put the Stabilization Fund in to fill the breach. The only time, apparently, when the Stabilization Fund was able to do something private arbitrageurs could not do was last September when ocean freight rates and ocean risks jumped so high nobody dared to take the risk except the Stabilization Fund which was virtually insured against loss by its understandings with the British Fund.

Are Fund's Activities Secret

A third popular impression about the Fund, that its operations are mysterious and secret, is also smiled at here. It is so small, in comparison with the movements of international exchange which really matter today, that its operations are secret only for unimportant movements.

Last year, for instance, of the roughly $1,900,000,000 of gold coming into the country, the American Fund handled about $1,000,000,000. It probably brought in $500,000,000 from London. But its own resources are only $200,000,000. So the maximum gold movement it can hide at one time is $200,000,000.

When it has absorbed this much it has no bank balance left at the Federal to buy with, so it has to sell its gold accumulation to the Treasury (where it promptly appears in the U. S. monetary gold stock figure published weekly), in order to get, so to speak, another book of checks to buy with.

The influx of gold last month, for example, was well in excess of the total resources of the junior Fund. At the end of the year, according to the statement published this week, it had only $77,000,000 of balances at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with which to buy gold. Even that figure was about as well hidden as grandfather behind the window curtain, for it was part of reported "Other deposits" totaling only about $190,000,000 on Jan. 4, the other components of which figure are comparatively steady.

As for the temporary or emergency nature of the Fund, that impression is dwindling. It was set up to run two years, the President extended it another year, and Congress has extended it to run until just before the present term of the President expires, but it is thought here that if the New Deal then continues in office, the emergency will be considered as permanent, and the life of the Fund will be again extended.

Only in the case of the now speculatively discussed embargo on gold would the Fund be called on to operate as other Funds do. Such an embargo would promptly force the Fund to become a heavy speculator in foreign currencies in order to keep them from declining sharply at the expense of American export trade.

World Sugar Output Lower For Year, Estimates Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of sugar in the current year ending August 31, 1939 season, according to a survey made by Lamborn & Company, is forecast at 29,642,000 long tons, raw sugar equivalent, as contrasted with 30,967,000 tons last season, a decrease of 1,325,000 tons or approximately 4.3 per cent. Last year's figure of 30,967,000 tons was the all-time record high for sugar production.

World sugar consumption during the current 1938-39 year is estimated at 29,323,000 tons as compared with 29,647,000 tons last year, a decrease of 324,000 tons or approximately 1.1 per cent. The all-time record high for consumption was established in the crop year 1936-37 when 30,549,000 tons were consumed.

With production for the current year estimated at 29,642,000 tons and consumption at 29,323,000 tons, world sugar stocks will be increased by 319,000 tons according to the Lamborn survey. Since world stocks on September 1, 1938, totaled 10,197,000 tons it is anticipated that 10,516,000 tons will be on hand on September 1, 1939.

Bank's Stockholders Pay Half Toward RFC Judgment

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles H. Albers, receiver for the defunct Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, reported that stockholders had paid $7,327,870 toward a $14,000,000 judgment in favor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The stockholders' payments were placed in escrow, Mr. Albers said in a report to Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, who in 1936 held the stockholders were liable for a 100 per cent assessment under Illinois law.

Fahey Opposes Increase in FHA Mortgage Limit

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conflict between two federal agencies dealing with home financing reached the surface as John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, opposed an increase to $6,000,000,000 in the insured mortgage limit of the Federal Housing Administration.

"The necessity for insuring loans that are being made on housing has disappeared," Mr. Fahey told Senators at a banking and currency subcommittee hearing on the FHA bill.

He explained that banks, insurance companies, building and loan groups and numerous other lending agencies were anxious and willing to lend funds without the Government insurance.

Differs With McDonald

Mr. Fahey differed on numerous points with Stewart McDonald, FHA Administrator, who had urged Senators to double the existing limit of $3,000,000,000 for FHA mortgage insurance and extend numerous existing powers of FHA.

Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), Connecticut, expressed anxiety about rapidly expanding Government insurance of home mortgages which range up to 80 and 90 per cent of construction costs.

"I fear we lack experience," Mr. Maloney said. "I can't get out of my mind the experience very conservative lending agencies got in a few years ago. They loaned only 60 per cent of the value of homes but they took terrible losses during the depression."

Mr. Maloney said that increasing the insurance authorization was "in effect making FHA a permanent agency."

Mr. Fahey said that when FHA was started the prime purpose of the Administration was to stimulate housing construction in order to produce employment. At that time, he said, funds for housing contruction were limited and cautious.

"Conditions are different now," he said. "We have an abundance of money at low rates. These institutions are advertising everywhere they are anxious to refinance."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky, interrupted to ask "what institutions?"

"Banks, insurance companies, lending agencies and buildings and loan," Mr. Fahey replied.

Causes of Rate Reductions

Senator Berkley and several other Democratic Senators interrupted to argue that FHA insured loans had caused a reduction in interest rates on long-time, monthly-payment home loans.

Mr. Fahey said the Home Owners Loan Corporation refinancing probably was a big factor in these reductions, as was competition of many lending agencies with abundant funds.

The witness said it was his opinion that the present $3,000,000,000 FHA insurance limit was "sufficient to take care of all insurance applications if insurance of old loans was stopped."

Several committee members said, however, that it was necessary to insure mortgages on homes already constructed because sale of these had to be financed before owners could build new homes.

The dispute appeared to be headed toward the White House for settlement.

Bank Clearings Up 4 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended March 1 rose sharply above the preceding week, which had only five business days, and rung up the ninth consecutive year-to-year increase, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,438,523,000 represented a gain of 4.1 per cent over $5,226,687,000 in the like 1938 week and was $965,215,000 above the preceding week.

New York turnover climbed to $3,305,952,000, or 3 per cent more than $3,210,668,000 a year ago, while transactions at outside centers of $2,132,571,000 were 5.8 per cent ahead of $2,016,019,000 in 1938.

With the exceptions of Chicago and Minneapolis, all outside cities showed gains over the like 1938 week; prominent were New Orleans 33.1 per cent, Baltimore 20.7, Detroit 15, Cleveland 14.6, Omaha 11.4, Atlanta 10.8, Louisville 10.1.

Chicago volume of $294,100,000 was 3.5 per cent under $304,700,000 last year.

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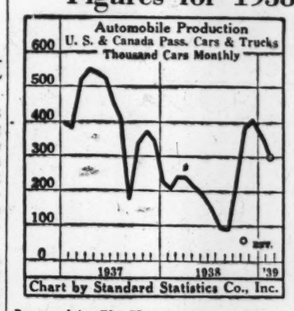
Auto Output Tops Figures for 1938



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile output in the first two months of the year compares very favorably with year earlier totals. Totals for the first quarter are expected to be from 50 per cent to 60 per cent higher than those for the first quarter of 1939.

Chicago Board Cuts Expenses; Business Is Lowest on Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Economics in operating expenses of the Chicago Board of Trade are in effect in all departments because of reduced revenues resulting from the lowest volume of business in grain futures on record.

No figures of the reduction have been made public by the Board of Directors.

The economy drive was reported to have been the result of pressure brought by members whose income had suffered from the lack of business. It was reported some members had advised discontinuing the cotton and stock trading departments, but it was decided to retain them and reduce operating expenses.

The move was no surprise to traders. Volume has dwindled and fluctuations in prices have been confined to narrow limits. During February, May wheat futures held within a range of two cents.

Trading in all grain futures totaled only 208,183,000 bushels in February, the lowest since compilation of statistics began 18 years ago. Transactions in the first two months of 1939 were but half the volume of the corresponding period in 1938. For all last year, trading dropped to 7,500,000,000 bushels, a record low.

Traders blamed the slow trade on general business conditions, hesitancy of the investing public, increased Governmental regulations of grain trading, and an unusually complicated world wheat trade situation.

Treasury Note Holders Offered Exchange Terms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau announced that on March 15 holders of $1,293,714,200 of 2⅛ per cent Treasury notes maturing June 15 would be permitted to exchange their securities for one of three other types instead of receiving cash.

Investors wanting to exchange will be given the choice of 1⅛ per cent notes maturing December 15, 1943; 2½ per cent bonds maturing from 1950 to 1952; or 2¾ per cent bonds maturing from 1960 to 1965.

Other terms of the exchange offer will be made public March 6.

Supreme Court Sets Aside Oil Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has set aside a plan for reorganization of the Deep Rock Oil Corporation of Tulsa, Oklahoma, including payment of a $5,000,000 claim to the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

In an opinion by Justice Roberts, the tribunal reversed a ruling by the tenth circuit court of appeals in favor of a reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

An independent committee for the protection of preferred stock holders contended the reorganization plan was unfair because it allotted Deep Rock assets to Standard Gas and Electric "at the expense of the preferred shareholders."

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Congress 'Wabbles' On Trade Rulings, Asserts O'Mahoney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — The Securities and Exchange Commission is going to find out for itself whether there has been any drying up of bank loans and credit for small businessmen over the nation.

The issue was raised in connection with studies of huge capital reservoirs controlled by life insurance companies located in the East, now recorded as having $27,600,000,000 of assets, and reported to be more and more buying up issues of securities in private sales. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyo., Chairman of the Monopoly Committee, pointed out in the hearings that control over the companies is being concentrated in New York and New England. Officials of the Metropolitain Life Insurance Company, largest in America with assets of $5,000,000,000 promptly retorted that the insurance funds are available for any part of the country, and are invested over the United States.

Says Congress Wabbling

The reported drought of capital for small companies will be investigated as part of SEC's study for the Monopoly Committee. Field staffs of investigators will be sent out to talk to businessman, bankers and industrialists. They will seek to determine to what extent lack of funds has resulted in drying up local industries and causing unemployment.

"It must be clear from this testimony," he said, "that Congress has been wabbling from one side of the road to the other in regulating commerce.

"First we had the anti-trust laws. Then the Federal Trade Commission act gave an agency the power to define unfair trade practices—largely nullified by court decisions. Then we had NRA, which virtually repealed the anti-trust laws. And, again, we have the Webb-Pomerene Act, which permits price-fixing combinations for purposes of foreign trade."

Referring to cases presented by the FTC as examples of the types of monopolistic activities against which it had acted, Mr. O'Mahoney said that it was "significant that in every instance the complaints from which these cases arose were filed by business concerns." He continued:

Business Itself Brought Cases

"These cases do not, therefore, represent meddling by the commission in the affairs of business. Quite the opposite: the cases were brought to the commission by business."

The eight cases which Mr. P. B. Morehouse, FTC attorney, discussed, out of 16 which had been "selected" for discussion before the committee, were entitled as follows:

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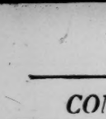
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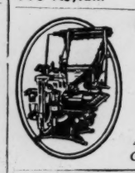
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Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MIDDLETOWN

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. Phone 1409
186 East Main St. Phone 647

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

WOODWARD DRUG CO.
A Century of Service
COSMETICS
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
248 Main St. Phone 2801

WRUBEL'S
CORSET DEPARTMENT
Announces the Appointment of Its New Corsetiere and Corset Buyer
MRS. ELIZABETH L. WILLETT
Prominent Corsetiere of This City
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
stand ready at all times to help you solve your HOUSE FURNISHING problems.
494 Main Street Tel. 1275

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
Quinnipiac COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. Frankel & Sons
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD
New Arrivals in
Spring Apparel
in All Departments
Open a Frankel Charge Account

L. CHRISTMAN & SON
Complete Home Outfitters
184 Post Road, Darien, Conn
Furniture, Carpets and Rugs, Box Springs and Mattresses Maple Reproductions, Washing Machines, Pianos, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Vacuum Cleaners, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

"ALWAYS ON THE SQUARE"
SQUARE SILK SHOP
SILKS—VELVETS—DRESS GOODS
Telephone STAMFORD 36536
294 Main Street

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

Shop Now for
SPRING MERCHANDISE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET PHONE 3-3171

BUETTNER'S
MAIN AND SUMMER STS.
We are ready for Spring . . . See our beautiful display of new rugs and carpets, also quality Furniture.
Dressmaking—Alterations
Done Reasonably
Will Pick Up and Deliver Drop Card to
MARIE K. LEONARD
72 West Ave., Darien, Conn.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting the Latest in Millinery for Spring
$3.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET
Whether you prefer a sporty Camel Hair or Tweed Coat for Spring or one with dressmaker details, you'll find a great variety at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"IT PAYS TO SHOP G. B. & H."
INFANTS' WEAR
For many years we have been busy building up a reputation for the best furnishings for very little folks. Mothers and guardians will appreciate our carefully selected lines of baby wear and the helpful service we always try to give them when they come here to see us.
The NEW SWEATERS Are Here!
Vivid shades, charming styles. All wool. We have your size.
$1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Start a Place Setting in the New *Sterling Festival Pattern*
$14.50
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
JEWELER 159 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N.Y.
MARCH HOUSEWARES CARNIVAL
E-Z-DO CLOSETS Double Size 60 in. high and Holds 20 Garments or More **$1**
Myers—Maiden Lane Level
WHITNEY'S
Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Be Sure to Visit the New Young Albany Shop
Youthful Clothing in Sizes 9-17
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 Broadway

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
NEW SPRING ARROW SHIRTS and NECKWEAR
Maiden Lane and James St.

W. G. GRISWOLD
Footwear of Fashion with Assured Comfort
LADIES' HOSIERY
DIAL 4-6814
128 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064,
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing Latest Spring Styles

Burst into Color
THIS SPRING
You'll be in harmony with nature and right in style. See our colorful costumes and accessories now on display and sale
AT McLEAN'S
PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St. Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
AAA Coal & Coke Co.

FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

For the Finer Pieces in
JEWELRY
When Individuality and Sound Values Are Desired
KAMPHAUSEN CO.
291 DELAWARE AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR CL. 7092

ELMIRA

Look Your Best
—It Pays
Entrust Your Garments to
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. Washington Avenue
DIAL 4338
for Good Cleaning
absolutely no odor — no shrinkage

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

FOR TENDER, MILD CURED HAM or BACON
Try One of the Following Brands:
ALBANY PACKING CO. First Prize
SWIFT'S PREMIUM
FORST FORMOST from
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 *Free Delivery*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FISH—*15 Varieties*
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

"PRIMROSE HOUSE"
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cosmetic Dept., Main Floor
ARGERSINGER'S

The NEW
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2161

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor for Men and Women
302 E. STATE STREET

See the New 1939
ZENITH, PHILCO
Radios Now at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

Shop BIGELOW'S
Downstairs Store
for Inexpensive Things for Personal and Home Needs

Spring Showing
RED CROSS SHOES
Now Only $6.50
NELSON'S
OF JAMESTOWN
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Stores"

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE 9719

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY
Tel. Baldwin 4204 Tedilena Blinn

Ernest,
Your Hairdresser
Baldwin Theatre Bldg., Baldwin, L. I.

BAY SHORE

NORGE
See the New 1939 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 20

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE—Babylon

Frank B. Ferraro
FRUITERERS—GROCERS
Distributors Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Dalsimer—Florist
Announcing the Opening of a Branch Store at
Amsterdam Ave. and 76th St. New York City

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE Champion Laundry
Serving a Discriminating Clientele at Surprisingly Low Prices
456 W. 55th Street, New York City
Telephone Col. 5-8164
OVER HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

We invite you to inspect our collection of SPRING DRESSES, SUITS COATS and HATS
Reasonably Priced
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

Have You Tried Our Cleaning, Tailoring or Fur Work?
6 Hour Service **Harold's** Since 1925 in Flushing
136-90 Roosevelt Ave.
Ind. 3-1544
A Completely Equipped Plant on Premises

82 GROVE STREET
FLUSHING DEPOT GARAGE
135-27 40th Road Flu 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobilubrication Mobiloil
Washing Storage
Courteous Service

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew.
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

Phone Free. 4549 Prompt Delivery
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
We sell many Monitor-Advertised Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
68 WEST MERRICK ROAD

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Ave.
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Nassau Bootery
A Wide Variety of Quality Footwear
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

HEMPSTEAD

DURING THIS SALE ONLY

Our Regular $27.50 6-Piece Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
Sunfast Tubfast Pre-Shrunk
$19.50
1 Chair 1 Couch
1 Cushion 3 Cushions
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 5339

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

Hempstead Red Star Market
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
298 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Free Delivery Tel. Hemp. 3274

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8510
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Real Estate
HOMES—APARTMENTS
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
Jackson E. McCann
34-10 BROADWAY Newtown 9-3858

FRED G. KELLEY, INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
Living Room Comfort in Your Car with an Arvin Hot Water Heater
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices. Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav 9-3403

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Sunnyside—Woodside
For Service Call Stillwell 4-8370
FREE DELIVERY
NAGEL'S
Self Service : Grocery and Dairy
47-16 Greenpoint Ave., Woodside, L. I.
Near 48th Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Woodside
LINOLEUMS
CARPETS, RUGS, STAIR CUSHIONS
Phone HAvemeyer 9-4639
GRIMLER'S
14 years with
W. and J. Sloane—John Wanamaker
57-25 ROOSEVELT AVE., WOODSIDE, L. I.
Corner 58th Street, Opposite Loew's Theatre

JAMAICA

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

SEE NEXT PAGE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised

NEW YORK

Long Island

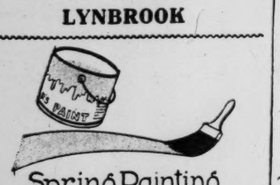
JAMAICA
(Continued)

Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-47 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

LYNBROOK



Spring Painting

"Masury's" Liquid Gloss and Perfection Flat Paints. "Kyanize" Boston Varnish Co. Products. Nu-Enamel Paints.
Telephone Lynbrook 75

M. L. LEVISON
35 Atlantic Avenue

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Pre-Spring Showing
DAYTIME FROCKS
at $1.00 and $1.98
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

TEUTEN BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing Alterations
Gas and Oil Heating
Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
89 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lynbrook 3210

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

MANHASSET

Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
Other Items 50c each
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Bert's
Visit Our New Shop at
218-15 JAMAICA AVE.
(Formerly 217-06 Jamaica Avenue)
APPAREL
for Men and Boys

The Queens Village Hand Laundry
Ease your day the laundry way
Curtains—Spreads—Blankets
done equal to new
Missouri 7-4421 — 94-50 222 St.
A Discount of 25%
for a Trial Bundle
we call and deliver at your convenience

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
Now Specializing in
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

Reichenbach's Bakery
Our Baked Products Will Satisfy You
For Delivery Call Virginia 7-0219
117-10 JAMAICA AVE.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FRUITS
VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Vir. 7-0170
Neighborhood Market
8554 118th Street

YOUR RUGS
Oriental and Domestic
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-8756

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

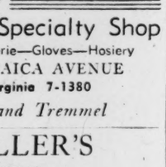
GELLER'S
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
CURTAINS
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
7000 SHIRTS . . are entrusted to Pilgrim every day, because wise women know they come back just the way a man likes to have them . . . spotlessly clean . . . flawlessly ironed . . . and wrapped in cellophane-type containers.
Quick service by fast motor delivery anywhere in Kings, Queens and Nassau . . . simply telephone or write the office nearest you.
1102 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Av., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets!
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.



"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Nunn-Bush Enna Jetticks
For Children, Simplex Flexies and Buster Brown
Official Boys' and Girls' Scout Shoes
Williams Shoe Store
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEW YORK

Long Island

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

MME. BLAND
announces her affiliation with the
GOLDEN RULE SHOP
13 GRAMATAN AVE.
CUSTOM-MADE HATS
by the Original FAY and
GERTRUDE SCHULMAN
13 GRAMATAN AVE., Opp. Proctor's

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

LUGBAUER & SONS
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
Incorporated
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Annesi Valet Service
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors and Furriers
113 PROSPECT AVENUE
OAKWOOD 3077

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS
- RECORDS

Compare our Quality and Service
76 Centre Ave. New Rochelle 4317

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Maude-Alice Beauty Shoppe
Gabrieleen Permanents with Lanolin
Also Machineless Permanents
Parker Herbex Shampoos
NEW ROCHELLE 8462
11 Lawn Avenue, New Rochelle
(off North Ave. opp. Lockwood)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

MATRIX SHOES
"Your Footprint in Leather"
You'll Find a Good Assortment at
Kramers
575 Main Street

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Diamond & Haberer
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway
SHore Road 5-9543

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

C. G. Johnson Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
Electrical Contractors
and
Engineers
140 West 42nd Street
Wisconsin 7-5986

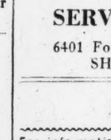
Staten Island

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street

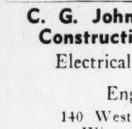


Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET



Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

NEW YORK

PELHAM

Pelham Commission Shop
ANTIQUES
Pelham 2940
Furniture : Silver : China : Glass
Ralph J. Fierro 203 Wolf's Lane

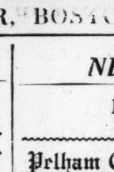
PELHAM GIFT SHOP
50 Fifth Ave. Phone Pelham 3367
PELHAM, N. Y.
Gifts : Bridge Prizes
Greeting Cards

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673. Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER



New Spring Dresses and Hats
We also carry
KICKERNICK
underdress for the woman who appreciates quality, comfort and style at moderate prices.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

JESSE DAVIS & SON
The Paint-Up Season
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ROCK WOOL INSULATION
PAINTS—TILE—SHINGLES
SCREENS
Marvin Place Tel. 4444

POUGHKEEPSIE

You Can Save SEW Much!
LUCKEY'S SPRING SALE
of
FABRICS
By-the-Yard
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

THE UP TO DATE COMPANY
New Shoe Salon
now featuring
NEW SPRING SHOES by
- I. MILLER
- CARLISLE
- TREADEASY
- RHYTHM STEP
- DEBI-STRIDE

MR. J. T. HUFF
Department Manager
278 MAIN STREET

ORDER BY PHONE 6160
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats
B & M FOOD MARKET
469 Main Street

Pre-Easter Showing
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Sportswear—Accessories
Moderately Priced
BAUER'S 260 Main Street
Friday and Saturday
CLUB ALUMINUM DEMONSTRATION

The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write
Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Our 20th Year
Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality plus Dependability
Calf Monroe 8484

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—Coke
MAIN 18

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ADA E. CARPENTER
(SMITH B. A.)
177 Harvard Street
Monroe 4706-W
Tutoring in Elementary and High School Subjects

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Court Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Permanent Waving
Theatre Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
80 Garth Road Telephone 4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3500—W P 8866

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
(Continued)

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, N. Y.
Richelieu Food Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Member Manhattan Quality Stores, Inc.
Phone Scarsdale 2771-2772

SCHENECTADY

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Spring Collection of
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Millinery—Handbags
Sports Wear
325 STATE STREET

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
Berg Hats.....$3.50 to $4.00
Dobbs Hats.....$5.00 to $7.00
Topcoats .....$25.00 to $45.00
259 STATE ST. Tel. 4-9510

SMART GARDENERS STUDY NEW BOOKS NOW!
You, too, can get the latest Garden Books now and be ready to proceed knowingly with your garden at "Frost Out" by dropping into
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 BROADWAY Tel. 6-5439
Books, Greeting Cards, Office Equipment and Supplies.

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning, Tailoring
Re-lining, Fur Storage on Premises, Rug Cleaning.
412 Smith St. Phone 4-8434

SPORTING GOODS
Togs, Ski Equipment, Gloves, Mittens, Rubber Foot Wear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 STATE STREET

new spring arrivals of dresses, coats, suits and lingerie at
berkeley-smith
406 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

ESSOHEAT
The Oil Fuel
The O-Gas-Co Sales Corp.
PHONE 4-3194

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

C. S. WICKHAM
General Automobile and Truck Repairing. All Work Guaranteed.
457 Burnet Ave., Tel. 3-9707
Res. Tel. Liverpool 220

TROY

You can own a smart new 5-passenger 1939 Buick 2-Door Sedan for only
$999.00
Delivered at TROY, N. Y.
TROY BUICK CO., INC.
2781-91 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

NEW YORK

TROY
(Continued)

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA R. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie, Specializing in Correct Fittings and Style Garments.
WEED BLDG., 407 FULTON STREET
TROY, N. Y. TEL. TROY 590

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

The Park Market
Store of Quality Meats Groceries and Vegetables
Free Delivery Anywhere
Phone Troy 1807 338 Congress St.

Runproof Stockings
$1.35 Value, $1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES—HOSIERY SHOP
432 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
KID GLOVE REPAIRING

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID, SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Dedicated to the Service of the Community"
Penner
CANDIES—ICE CREAM—TOILETRIES
Main at Mamaroneck Ave.
Identical Management With Druss Post Road Pharmacy

"The mender of bad soles"
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

Spring Suits and Top Coats
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN

SPRING CLEANING
Should include care of the
PLUMBING and HEATING
apparatus in your home!
For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds call
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
•
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
HAIR . . . HANDS . . . FACE FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7212

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

YONKERS

New System Laundry
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 8800 BEVERLY 8800
HASTINGS 1919

FLOWERS
for EVERY OCCASION
South Yonkers Floral Co.
505 S. BROADWAY
Tel. Yon. 6635

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

Taking Him Seriously

Jonathan P. Dolliver, while Senator from Iowa, lectured in St. Paul before the Young Men's Christian Association Lyceum. About 1,500 were present to hear his address, "Chances for Young Men." He related the consequence thus:

"When I got back to Washington to resume my Congressional duties, a week later, I began to hear from those particular young men. Letters began to pour in on me. They came in bunches of twos and threes; then in dozens; and finally in basketfuls. Every St. Paul and Minneapolis young man who had heard me declare that this is the young man's age, wrote that he fully agreed with me—and asked me to get him a Government job!"

What's in a Name?

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Send in Your Photographs of Humorous Signs to the Daily Features Editor—A Dollar Will Be Paid for Each One Accepted

Overcoming, Not Overlooking

He who overlooks a fault, invites the commission of another.—Syrus.

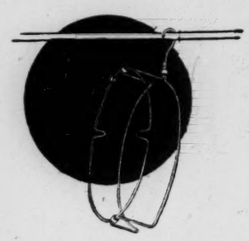
Viewed Afar

Fear: From a distance it is something; and near by it is nothing.—La Fontaine.

With the Inventors

Hat Hanger

The problem of just where and how to hang your hat has been simplified by Frederick W. Curtis of Minneapolis. His hat hanger (U. S. Pat. 2,146,109) comprises an oval wire frame adapted to be telescopically applied in a hat; and by means of a hook it can be easily hung up.



Combination Garment and Handbag

The ingeniously designed coat (U. S. Pat. 2,146,243) of Nathan Aug, New York, enables the wearer to doff the garment and speedily transform it into a convenient handbag. A tape marks off and reinforces a rectangular section of the back of the garment, the remaining portions of the garment being folded over into the circumscribed portion and held by fasteners to form the bag.

Skid-Preventing Device

This skid-preventing gadget is attached to each of the rear wheels of an automobile; and it is the belief of Frank Messina, Kansas City, that his invention (U. S. Pat. 2,147,451), operated by a lever, can be used effectively on icy roads.

Careful Choosing

It is not wide reading but useful reading that tends to excellence.—Aristippus.

Has He a Conscience?

Trust that man in nothing who has not a Conscience in everything.—Sterne.

"Well?"

Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

Fido's Version of the Bronx Cheer

Odds and Ends

Wide Variety for Technical Study

The Harvard University Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., has a collection of nearly 500,000 herbs and trees that are used for study and as a basis of classification of plant growth.

Airmail in Quantity

Imperial Airways flying boats operating on Empire routes carried 212 tons of letters into and out of Southampton during the first quarter of 1938, exceeding more than twice the amount carried into and out of America in the 12 months of 1937.

Television Made Practical

The first television radiocast from a point some miles distant from the London Television station was undertaken by the BBC when the coronation procession was visually transmitted from Hyde Park, May 12, 1937. The entire equipment was housed in three specially constructed busses.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.—Prov. 20:13.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Stops of a Pipe Organ Are of Different Colors?

The console of a big pipe organ (such as is found in theaters and large churches), with its banks of keys flanked or topped with brightly colored tilting tablets or stops, presents a fascinating mystery to most laymen.

The tilting tablet type of stop on an organ is a tongue of colored material which, when flipped up or down, throws on or off a set of pipes which produces tones of the same type or quality and which are arranged in regular musical progression.

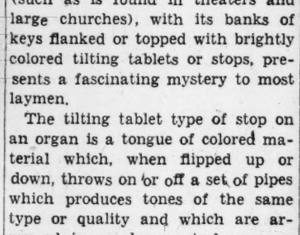
There are three types of tone controlled by the stops—flute, reed, and string (named for the orchestral instruments whose sound they resemble). The stops for the different tones are of different colors. The flute stops are white; the red stops are the reeds and the yellow stops are the strings. This greatly assists the organist in finding the needed stops quickly for producing tone changes in the midst of a selection.

Besides the white, red, and yellow stops, there are also black tilting tablets. There are the couplers. They connect certain keys or keyboards in an organ so that more than one note in a set of pipes, or the same note in more than one set of pipes, may be played by pressing a single key.

If you get close enough to see the stops in detail, you will find that some have cryptic marks on them. There are 2′, 4′, 8′, and 16′ stops, referring to the fact that they control, respectively, 2-, 4-, 8-, and 16-foot pipes.

The length of the pipe indicates the pitch of the note. If you press an 8′

TILTING TABLETS on a PIPE ORGAN



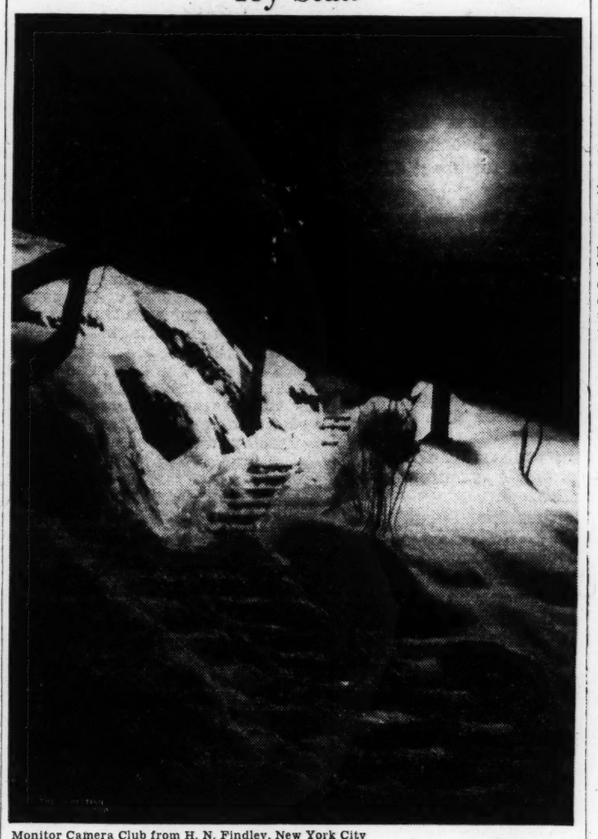
stop and play middle C, the tone produced will be middle C itself. But, pressing the same key, a 16′ stop would give a tone an octave below middle C; a 4′ stop would give a tone an octave above; a 2′ stop, a tone two octaves above middle C.

To know what all the stops do, and to see that they do it at the right time—that is the not-so-easy task of the organist!—W. P. Keasbey

The Fourth Counts Too

There are four Christian virtues, not three. They are faith, hope, charity, and humor.—Arthur Benson.

Icy Stair



Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

In Lighter Vein

Another Proof

"Mable says she's wildly in love with her new car."

"Just another case of a man being displaced by machinery."—Wall Street Journal.

That Girl's In Again!

"I caught my fiance looking at another girl."

"Are you going to break the engagement?"

"Certainly not! I'm going to fight for my rice!"

Fourteen Long Years

Mandy: "Boy, dat sho am some ring. What size is de dimon?"

Rastus: "Dat am de fo'teen-yeah installment size."—Wall Street Journal.

Too Great a Risk

The man went to the insurance office to have his life insured.

"Do you drive?" asked the agent.

"No," said the applicant.

"Do you ride a bus?"

"No."

"Do you fly?"

"No."

"Sorry, sir," snapped the agent curtly, "we don't insure pedestrians."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Received

"Well," said the lawyer for the defense to his client, "I was certainly surprised at your conviction."

"I wasn't; it was all your fault."

"All my fault? I put up a magnificent fight for you."

"Yes, an' you kep' yellin' at the jury that you demanded justice for me till they went and give it to me."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS quite unshared can scarcely be called happiness; it has no taste.

—C. Brontë

Party Fun

Hunting on the Farm

In the following sentences are hidden the names of farm animals, implements, and grains. The participants have a great deal of fun hunting for them, and the time limit for their discovery should be very short. Modest prizes add to the popularity of the game: A package of popcorn might be given to the winner of the "Farm Crops," a 10-cent toy implement to the winner of the "Farm Implements," and a tiny toy animal to the winner of the "Farm Animals."

Farm Crops

1. Leo, at six o'clock, milks the cows.
2. I know he attends to his chores well.
3. John has to hurry every morning to school.
4. Aletha, you forgot to feed the chickens today.
5. Garret needs to borrow the crowbar Leyson's have.
6. I saw Emil let the cows out through the pasture gate.

Farm Implements

1. From our window we can see the sun drop low behind the purple hills.
2. Jim expects to farm a small tract, or move to town.
3. In a forest near here, a perfect medley of bird songs can be heard.
4. The exacting discipline of farm duties develops character.
5. Charles and Elmo were busily digging fishworms.
6. The robin Derek saw was the first of the season.

Farm Animals

1. Without much ado, George ran down the lane.
2. Janice does not abhor setting dishes away as Mary does.
3. The scowl on the man's face was frightening.
4. Jack scatters crumbs on the snow for the birds.
5. Bill must go at six in the morning to feed the animals.
6. Books were placed on keys to the rooms to hide them.

Answers

Grains—(1) Oats. (2) Wheat. (3) Rye. (4) Hay. (5) Barley. (6) Millet.
Implements—(1) Plow. (2) Tractor. (3) Reaper. (4) Disc. (5) Mower. (6) Binder.
Animals—(1) Dog. (2) Horse. (3) Cow. (4) Cat. (5) Goats. (6) Donkeys.

—Bertha R. H., Normal, Ill.

Little Chauncey

"I'll call the better business bureau and if they say you're all right, I'll invest in some."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Resolutions

Kansas City, Mo.

Many good resolutions are made by many persons on many occasions; but these found on the desk of Judge Darius A. Brown, of Kansas City, are not only significant of his integrity, but are worthy of each individual's thoughtful attention and pursuit.

1. I will do my best in all matters and not worry.
2. I will not think evil thoughts of any person, or any thing.
3. I will not use profane language.
4. I will not tell bad stories.
5. I will not get angry or say harsh things of people.
6. I will not use intoxicating drinks.
7. I will not talk about the faults or frailties of other human beings, or criticize their habits of conduct.
8. If I cannot say something good about a person, I will not say anything at all.
9. I will do my best to bring a little sunshine and happiness into the life of every person whom I contact.
10. I will do everything in my power as a man, as a citizen of my country, and as a human being, to bring to pass the time when every man, woman, and child will have a fair chance and opportunity to live the life that God must have intended.
11. I will not violate any pledge or promise however trivial, and will strenuously endeavor to be honorable, upright, and just in my dealings with every human being.

Brevities

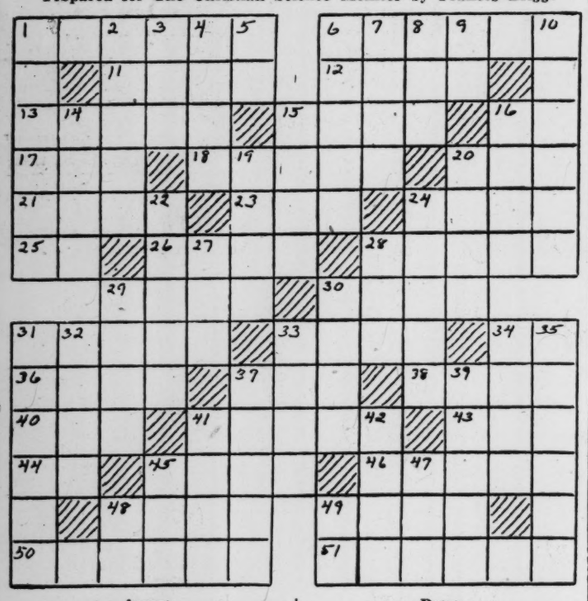
Philadelphia Bulletin: A few glimpses of coming hat styles and a fellow feels he either can't wait for Easter or doesn't dare to.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The old days were easier. Then, the only time folk saw red was when they looked at a farmer's barn.

Milwaukee Journal: Let us not try to analyze the vote of Congress which requires office holders to pay income taxes. When you take a miracle apart you spoil it.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Unter den Linden?
6—What is most ancient form of choral music (pl.)?
11—What is the skin of an animal?
12—What do cotton seeds contain (pl.)?
13—What is the name of a lake between Minnesota and Ontario?
15—What is an organ of respiration in water-dwelling animals?
16—Belonging to me.
17—What counts as a score in baseball?
18—What river of Texas flows east to Colorado River?
20—In speaking of Biblical Haggith, what pronoun might be used?
21—What is the wild goat of the Alps?
23—Is Chile a republic?
24—What do poets call the early part of a day?
25—What suffix indicates object of an action?
26—What is a volcano of Sicily?
28—What prophet was a contemporary of Isaiah?
29—What is a kind of chalcedony mentioned in Bible?
30—What flower gives Portland, Oregon, its nickname?
31—What article of furniture is made at Gardner, Mass.?
33—What is a shed for small domestic animals?
34—What was nationality of the painter Watteau (abbr.)?
36—What timber tree grows in New Zealand?
37—What do you call the male of certain animals?
38—Woman who had many children lived in what, according to the nursery rhyme?
40—In speaking of Biblical Janum, what possessive pronoun would you use?
41—For want of a horse, who was lost?
43—What is a sea eagle?
44—Manuscript (abbr.).
45—Otsu, of Japan, is a lake, isle, or city—which?
46—Who was the Muse of lyric poetry?
48—What is the name of a highland valley of Punjab, Br. India?
49—In Malay countries, what is the nipa palm called?
50—Who appeared to shepherds, singing praises of birth of Jesus?
51—What is Old Faithful of Yellowstone National Park?

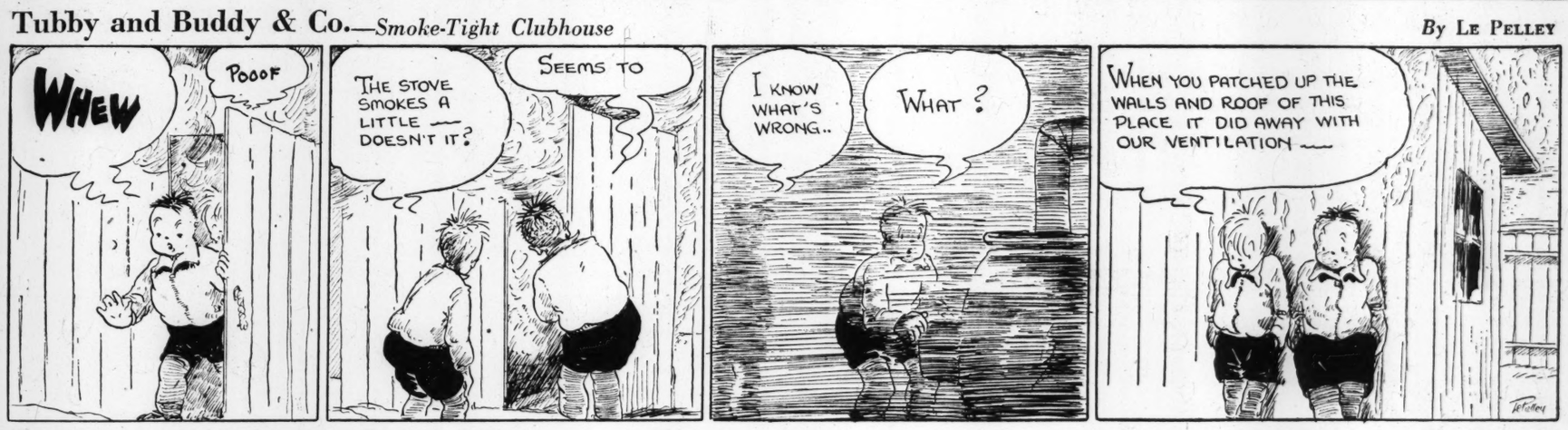
Down

1—Who wrote "The Admirable Crichton"?
2—What is one of chief waterways of Europe?
3—What is another name for the linden?
4—What is Burns' "The Cotter's Saturday Night"?
5—If you were in Jodhpur, India, in which direction would you travel to reach Delhi (abbr.)?
6—What are the gourdes of Haiti?
7—What is a seaport city of Hawaii?
8—What is the whole amount?
9—In what Canadian province is New Glascow (abbr.)?
10—What was one of Seven Churches of Asia?
14—What is the name of a French river flowing into the Seine?
15—What did Greeks call the earth as a goddess?
16—A boundary is also called what?
19—What wildcat is valuable for its fur?
20—What is a stocking or stockings?
22—What is a manufacturing city of Greene County, Ohio?
24—What Bible character was adopted by Pharaoh's daughter?
27—Who was a son of Odin?
28—How would you describe climate of the tropics?
29—What would you feed a stallion?
30—Where was Campus Martius located?
31—What peninsula is on north side of Black Sea?
32—What are the bowlers worn by Englishmen?
33—Who was known as "Buffalo Bill"?
34—What is a strong or fortified place?
35—What French painter was born in 1841?
37—What Roman emperor completed the Colosseum?
39—What are piles or masses?
41—What is a very small brook?
42—What is a network of blood vessels or nerves?
45—What is the rod used in billiards?
47—What is the guitarfish?
48—Kilogram (abbr.).
49—What is symbol for silver?

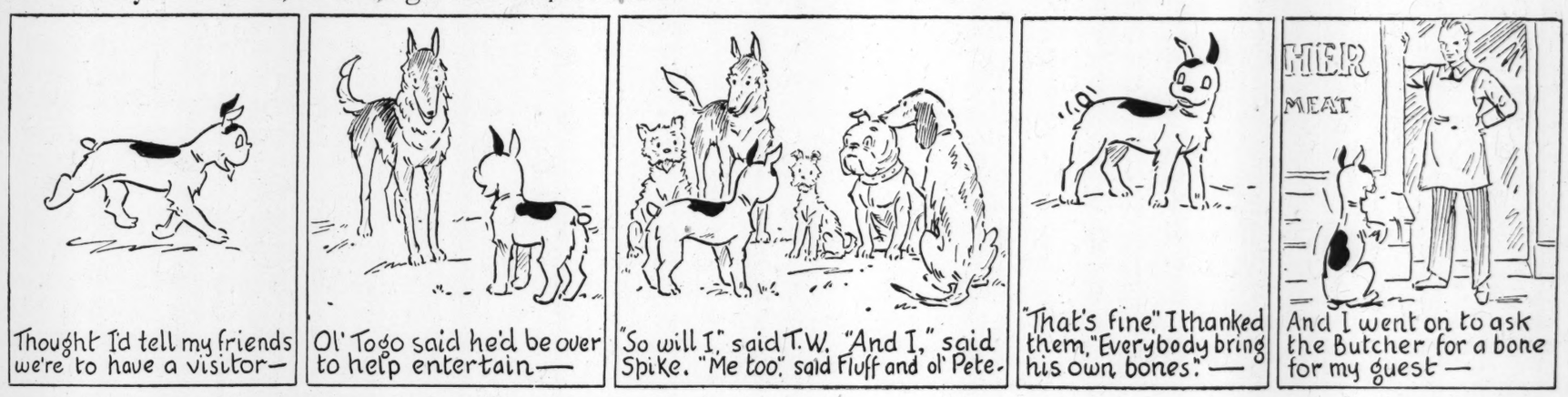
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Smoke-Tight Clubhouse*

By Le Pelley

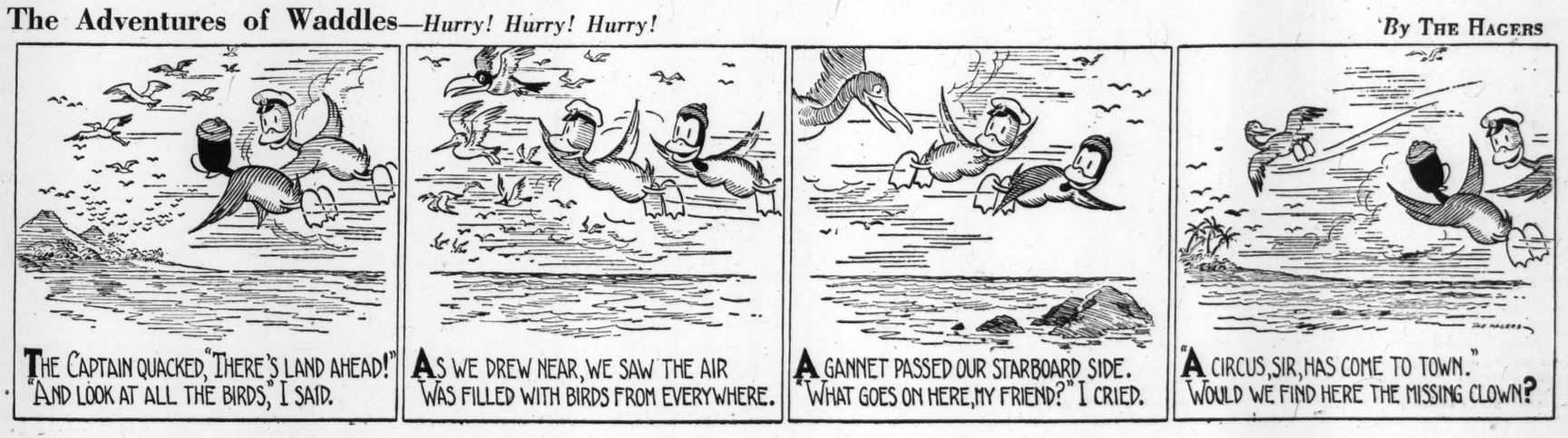

WHEW
POOOF
THE STOVE SMOKES A LITTLE — DOESN'T IT?
SEEMS TO
I KNOW WHAT'S WRONG..
WHAT ?
WHEN YOU PATCHED UP THE WALLS AND ROOF OF THIS PLACE IT DID AWAY WITH OUR VENTILATION —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gala Reception Plans*


Thought I'd tell my friends we're to have a visitor—
Ol' Togo said he'd be over to help entertain—
"So will I," said T.W. "And I," said Spike. "Me too," said Fluff and ol' Pete.
"That's fine," I thanked them, "Everybody bring his own bones." —
HER
MEAT
And I went on to ask the Butcher for a bone for my guest —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!*

By The Hagers


THE CAPTAIN QUACKED, "THERE'S LAND AHEAD!" "AND LOOK AT ALL THE BIRDS," I SAID.
AS WE DREW NEAR, WE SAW THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH BIRDS FROM EVERYWHERE.
A GANNET PASSED OUR STARBOARD SIDE. "WHAT GOES ON HERE, MY FRIEND?" I CRIED.
"A CIRCUS, SIR, HAS COME TO TOWN." WOULD WE FIND HERE THE MISSING CLOWN?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uncle Sam—"Egger-On"?

SENATE debate over the United States' new arms program is quite rightly centering more on policy than planes. Arms should be determined by aims, not aims by arms. And there is urgent need that the American people and their Government, keeping pace unwillingly in a world arms race, should clarify their aims. Two dominant purposes are disclosed in every discussion of planes or policy: 1. To keep out of war. 2. To defend national ideals and interests.

In recent months opinion has turned more and more toward the conclusion that the first purpose can be best accomplished by more vigorous pursuit of the second. The assumption has been that an increased arms program and support of international law and order (usually interpreted as Britain and France) with every means "short of war" would prevent a war from which the American people are increasingly less sure of remaining aloof. But this view is now being challenged and the ensuing debate should clarify the issue.

Senator Gerald P. (Neutrality) Nye has put the contrary view most sharply in declaring that with "the least bit of encouragement" from the United States the democracies would be "quite apt to accept the challenge" of the dictatorships "and go to war." There will be no war, he said, unless the United States "eggs Europe on to it."

Many Americans have felt at times recently that some of the Ickes and Pittman verbal bellicosities were not making peace. Yet Mr. Nye himself favored abandonment of the embargo on munitions for Spain. And there are evidences that the more vigorous foreign policy of the United States, the furnishing of planes to France and England, the plain manifestations of public antipathy for dictatorial oppression and aggression, have had a calming effect.

The policy should be examined and carefully governed. But it will be hard for most Americans to believe that the major danger of war comes from Britain and France today. Or to deny that clear warning of the position America is almost sure to take in any general war, makes for peace rather than war.

Deadlock on Palestine

SELDOM has diplomacy been given a more difficult knot to untie than that which has been perplexing the delegates to the Palestine conferences in London. All other means of settling the differences between Jews and Arabs in Palestine having failed, the British Government as a last resort called together representatives of all the parties to the dispute—two groups of Palestinian Arabs, the Jews, and distinguished delegates from the great Arab States. So sharp was the antagonism between the disputants that the British Government at the start had to confer with the Jews and Arabs separately.

The claims of the Jews and Arabs were diametrically opposed. The latter demanded the stoppage of Jewish immigration, the prohibition of the sales of land by Arabs and Jews, the abandonment of the undertaking to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine, and the creation of an independent Arab Government. The former demanded the resumption of immigration, freedom to develop land, and the complete fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration. There was no single point on which there was common ground.

The only hope was to make the most of any favorable circumstances that could be found. The first of these was the fact which gradually impressed itself on all the delegates—that the British Government had no ax to grind and desired a peaceful settlement in the general interest. The second favorable circumstance was the presence of the representatives of the great Arab States, who are friendly to Britain, and understand the difficulties.

The greatest of these difficulties is that the issue is not so much between two wrongs, as between two rights, both of which seem imperative. Never before was the Jewish race in such dire need of a country, and the Jews, by their hard work and ability, have earned their stake in Palestine. The Arabs also, though they have never fully developed the country, have an historic claim to consider it primarily theirs, and fear the prospect of domination.

An agreed settlement, if it can be made, will be far more satisfactory than one imposed forcibly by the British Government. For the moment, however, such a settlement seems to be indefinitely postponed. The Jews have walked out of the conference in protest against a British plan which would have given the Arabs a voice in the Government proportionate to the Arab population of Palestine. This outnumbers the Jews by more than two to one, and the Jews fear their status under such a plan would be that of a political minority.

That Britain will be under pressure from Jews the world over is indicated in the presence in London of distinguished American Jews. On the other hand, the pressure of the Pan-Arabic movement has political and strategic implications which Britain cannot easily overlook. Possibly a suggestion of an Arab federation, with special guaranteed rights for Jews in Palestine, will be the next attempt at solution of the Palestine problem.

"Abe Lincoln" in Hollywood

OFFICIAL confirmation that "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," the Broadway hit, has been purchased for about $275,000 from the Playwrights' Company by Max Gordon and RKO will come as welcome news both to moviegoers and those who have seen the play. Equally pleasant to report is the fact that Raymond Massey will repeat his performance of Lincoln for the film version.

This transaction holds the potentialities of something vastly more important than the mere transportation to Hollywood of another successful play. Here is an unusual opportunity for the films to contribute a real service to Democracy without making a single compromise to ballyhoo or box office.

To be sure, neither Mr. Massey nor Lincoln is exactly a Hollywood "star." But both are well enough known among filmgoers not to need being bolstered by the young men and women who sometimes clutter up historical films for box office and other appeal. Furthermore, unless the Hays office considers Lincoln's replies to Douglas too revolutionary, Robert E. Sherwood should not have to modify his script.

Hollywood has often inclined to pussyfoot when it believed that telling the truth might offend customers in various parts of the world. In this instance, it has a play based upon an American theme, inspired by one who symbolizes his country's best ideals.

Opportunity has seldom rapped at Hollywood's door with a more resounding challenge. If the door is opened courageously, if truth is not compromised by commercialism, then "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," the film, should strike the same sparks of inspiration in Battle Creek or Boscowen as the play has, for the past season, on Broadway.

The Bay State Prison Report

THE report of the special commission investigating Massachusetts prisons proposes the construction of a new hospital for the criminally insane and the transfer of this type of prisoner from the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction to the Department of Mental Health. This offers a possible solution to the serious overcrowding condition now existent in the state penal system as it would make the present institution for the criminally insane at Bridgewater available for the housing of defective delinquents, many of whom are now confined in other prisons.

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, who has long advocated an institution such as proposed by the Commission, has declared that if the plan is adopted no other building will be needed for at least twenty-five years. He believes that "if put into effect our problem of overcrowding would be solved."

The Legislature will have to decide whether the expenditure of $1,700,000 for the construction of this building—a saving of more than $3,000,000 when compared with the cost of building a maximum security prison such as would be necessary if the antiquated plant at Charlestown were to be replaced as often has been suggested—is justified at this time. In view of Commissioner Lyman's opinion and the fact that Massachusetts has been muddling along with penal facilities long outgrown it would seem that the Legislature should carefully consider the proposal.

The Kansas City Cleanup

WITH the return of ninety-three indictments in Kansas City, Mo., another crime-investigating grand jury has startled the "higher-ups" in a powerful political machine who have constituted authority for so long that their position has taken on the cloak of impregnability. Inertia or some more active retarding influence in prosecuting offices has in the past baffled investigating attempts of dissatisfied citizens; initiative, honesty and leadership of a few officials plus growing public impatience are tearing the cloak aside.

By the indictment of Judge David E. Long, presiding county judge, the grand jury exploded a bomb in an area long supine under one of the country's political juggernauts. Judge Long is charged with corruptly allowing claims on the Court in connection with improvements made on the headquarters of Peace Justice Gil P. Bourk, an ally of "Boss" Tom Pendergast. A former county judge, now County Supervisor of Institutions, was indicted on the same charge. The Federal Government, also by means of a grand jury, is moving to investigate reports of income tax evasions by gamblers deriving huge incomes from methods and sources hitherto unlisted in the regular course of business.

The activity of the Kansas City juries, Federal and county, the unquestioned individual integrity which necessarily must be in the men composing those bodies, can certainly be duplicated throughout the country. Their energy should encourage citizens in other sections to demand similar measures be taken by prosecutors responsible for honest, aggressive action against powerfully-entrenched interests which are undermining good government.

Soldiers Three

Book News of the Day

SEVERAL notable contributions to the history of the American Civil War have appeared of late years. Col. Alfred H. Burne has added another to this list. His LEE, GRANT AND SHERMAN (New York: Scribner. $3) deals with the campaign of 1864-65. In a keen analytical study of these three leaders the author has achieved the difficult task of presenting something of the personality and character of each whilst appraising his tactics and strategy.

The fourth year of the struggle found Grant, the newly appointed generalissimo of the Union Armies, fresh from his victories at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, facing Lee at the Rapidan. The sanguinary battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor which followed only served to enhance the prestige of the Southern commander, while on the Union side many of Grant's own staff seemed to have reached the conclusion that Lee was invincible. These reverses, however, appear only to have had the effect of increasing Grant's determination to crush his opponent. Even after the fall of Richmond, Grant never let himself falter from his paramount objective, which was the destruction of the Army of Northern Virginia. The one occasion when Grant may have wavered temporarily was during Early's lightning thrust against Washington through the Shenandoah Valley.

Lee's masterly handling of his troops and his skillful use of interior lines were apparently the secrets of his success in consistently checkmating a more powerful antagonist. His one great weakness, however, lay in a faulty and unreliable service of supply, which probably accounted for a good deal of desertion in the final stages of the war. On both sides, it must be admitted, the staff work was often of a distinctly low order, and discipline, particularly among subordinate commanders, frequently left much to be desired. The detachment of the cavalry from the main forces was another violation of sound military strategy and on several occasions left the army thus denuded practically unaware of enemy movements. Both Grant and Lee were guilty at times of this mistake.

Sherman is revealed as lacking the strategical ability of Grant or the superb tactical skill of Lee, but he showed imagination, resourcefulness and versatility. His weakness appears to have lain in the pursuit of geographical rather than military objectives. Pitted against Johnston, he displayed overcautiousness and missed registering a knockout blow through failure to throw his entire force against his opponent. Moreover his penchant for destroying railroads on several occasions placed him in the dubious position of having cut off his nose to spite his face.

Many military critics will undoubtedly agree with the author that Sherman's capture of Atlanta and his march to the sea, though a brilliant exploit, had little effect on the ultimate outcome of the war, while it did untold harm to the rapprochement of postwar years.

In retrospect the commanders stand three individual characters, Grant dourly and tenaciously pursuing his policy of attrition; Lee playing his moves with consummate skill, ever ready to deal a blow and conscious that in the game of war chances must be taken; Sherman cautiously sparring, feeling his enemy out, his fertile thought ever at work devising new moves.

C. W. E. M.

He May Make a Sale Yet

Washing Day—Portugal

IF TO most careful housewives washing day is an occasion which almost merits capital letters, in Portugal it is more than that, judging by the merry crowds which gather round the village pool and pound and knead the family linen from early morning until the Evening Star peers down at them in surprise over the brow of the wooded Serra de Sintra.

Sometimes the washing place is a narrow stream meandering through fields bright with wild flowers, but up in Sintra, world-famed for the beauty of its scenery and the romantic associations of its Moorish castles, the favorite meeting-place is a small round pool overhung by cliff-like rocks. Behind the pool the hill rises sharply and the air is filled with the sweet scent of pine woods while the eye is delighted by the flame-tipped loveliness of the gorse bushes and the purple drifts of heather growing among the boulders.

Here then, every day and all day the women and young girls gather. They have come from their picturesque little cottages, carrying on their heads the large bales of soiled linen which will be so very drastically treated at the pool.

Bang! Bang! Slap! Slap! In Portugal dirt is made to go not by rubbing nor rinsing but by good hard knocks on a slab of rock which generations of enthusiastic washerwomen have worn smooth.

No amount of argument will ever convince a Portuguese servant that slapping the wash is definitely harmful to fine table cloths of damask to say nothing of silk underwear, while they look with utter disdain on all the efforts of foreign manufacturers to lighten the housewives' chores. Disdain which may in part be due to the fact that easier laundering means doing away with those jolly gatherings at the pool, the chatter and the laughter which are more than a compensation for longer and heavier hours of work!

When the last patched sheet has been thoroughly drubbed, all the wash, whether white or colored matters not, is laid out on grass and boulders, to bleach. Every bush in the vicinity of the pool is decorated with family washing, weighted down with stones if a wind happens to be blowing.

The all-important wash is afterwards piled into great earthenware bowls and with a graceful movement lifted up on to the head, thus to be carried home. The chatter still continues, to stop only with the last farewells as each washerwoman reaches her own home. There on improvised lines in the backyard or even across the narrow cobbled thoroughfare, the result of the day's work will be hung out to dry, while the washerwoman turned cook devotes herself to the task of frying sardines for the evening meal.

Meanwhile peace reigns at the washing pool. Bats and owls are out searching for prey, the moon rises behind the pinewoods, the air is soft with the scent of wild flowers, below in the valley the lights of Sintra wink and gleam. For a few hours this little corner will be peaceful, but tomorrow there will be more washerwomen and more washing—for in a Portuguese village washing day is an all-week business. So much so, in fact, that the foreigner is tempted to wonder whether the pool cannot be considered as in some ways a highly successful and entertaining—women's club.

H. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Renew Our Faith

By Frank L. Perrin

EVENTS more or less casually recorded in the newspapers of the United States during quite recent days combine to bring a sense of security and confidence in the structure which this generation has undertaken to defend. There has persisted a conscious and directed effort to convince the rank and file that the practical operation of a democratic form of government has been made impossible because of the destructive influences which have long sought to undermine and weaken the substructure upon which its institutions rest. These alarms, it may be discovered, have been sounded by those who have sought to make it appear that their efforts have been more successful than they actually are.

Our greatest concern, it may be agreed, has been over the alleged failure of the courts to check the ravages of spoilers and the advance of what many have regarded as unsafe and unwise experimental theories of regulation and control of industry and production. How readily and how gladly are we reassured! The verdict in the Hines case in New York, to cite one conspicuous instance, convinces us at once that the power of the courts, where the intent and purpose of the people are honest, has not been abated. Likewise the dictum of the court of last resort in the cases involving the alleged right of workers to cripple industry at will has reassured us that right, when a common right is established, will prevail.

We have the responsibility, it seems clear, to go on from here with renewed confidence that the structure which we may at times have suspected was unstable, is as sound, fundamentally, as the foundation upon which it rests. But the incidental doubt and uneasiness which we have felt may serve a beneficent purpose. We have discovered to our surprise and in time that what we were told had happened may, by continued neglect and indifference, and by abject surrender in time of trial and doubt, actually happen.

Democracy, no matter what we may have been taught to believe, is not self-perpetuating. It must be planted, nurtured and protected anew in every generation. The destructive winds of hatred, passion, greed and ignorance, once loosened, seem to choose as their marks the sturdiest and tallest trees. We cannot console ourselves with the idle thought that the structure we must defend is not in the course mapped out by those influences we have dreaded and feared more often than we have bravely determined to defy.

How courageous and just how resourceful are we ready to be in carrying on, from what we realize as an auspicious and encouraging start, this righteous crusade against the enemies within? There can be no successful or even a determined attack from without until it is made to appear that the defensive forces within have been weakened or their morale destroyed. The hysteria of war predicated upon the alleged threat of attack from without seems too often to distract attention from the imperative need of protecting and fortifying our internal defenses.

We look, habitually, to the proper functioning or the inadequate functioning of our major political mechanism for indications of our progress or lack of progress, as a nation of freemen. And yet, in failure or in success, in years of disappointment or accomplishment, we are forced to acknowledge that the choice of party leadership is determined, not by a majority of those qualified to vote and whose duty it is to vote, but by combined minorities.

Just now, with a new horizon before us, with confidence and faith restored, we, the people, are looking forward to 1940, a returning national election year. In the council chambers of the two major parties the search is for candidates regarded as most likely to attract the largest number of votes. By common consent, in the past, the politicians have made the decision. The choice left to the people has been between the candidates selected.

As I look ahead it would seem that there is too much at stake to permit mere opportunism or considerations of personal popularity, rather than personal fitness, to govern in the decision to be made.

The Wide Horizon

Dr. Beneš—Man and Symbol

By Margaret Root Zahler

CHICAGO

IT WAS not for grand opera nor yet for music that Chicagoans crowded into the rose-tinted, soft-cushioned opera seats here a few nights ago. Packing the brilliantly lighted Civic Opera House to the last seat in the upper gallery, men and women alumni of the University of Chicago and their friends welcomed their new visiting professor, Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia.

Seldom does the university leave its campus to greet a visiting professor. This time, however, the professor is also a diplomat, a statesman, a disciple of democratic ideals, who is to give a series of lectures on "Democracy" for the next three months at the University. As the short-statured soldier-statesman stepped out before the shimmering folds of the opera curtain, he recognized the ovation as not entirely a personal one. The applause welling up from the dress circle, from the tiers of balconies and galleries bespoke a profound respect for the man and for his people's struggle.

Here was more than an academic professor—a man who had worked and struggled and helped to produce some of the machinery of government about which students read and study in textbooks. Here was a man who knows, firsthand, something of the defeats and triumphs of democratic ideals. Here was a statesman, a champion of democracy, a moralist.

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Dr. Beneš' coming to the United States is timely. He comes to a country where people are just arousing themselves from the lethargy of "taking democracy for granted." To a country where educators and schools are beginning to quiz themselves on the meaning of democracy, its advantages, its drawbacks, the need for its preservation. To a country with textbooks for school children recounting the days of the fight for independence, relating critical years of a young nation prior to its adoption of a Constitution, but which needs to be reminded that the struggles of its forefathers may yet have to be repeated that the ideals attained may be maintained.

Yet Dr. Beneš points to the United States as holding a peculiar position of leadership in the present fight for world democracy. Educated as he says he was in the "ideals of the American and French revolutions, drawing his inspiration as a young student in the idealism of the free French spirit, the free English parliamentarianism and the noble free spirit of American national traditions embodied in Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln," he now approaches American students with a wealth of practical experience about which they sometimes only theorize. He hopes to convince himself while in the United States that democratic ideals still live.

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In coming to Chicago Dr. Beneš follows in the footsteps of his great teacher, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, who came as a visiting professor thirty-eight years ago and later became first President of Czecho-Slovakia. Dr. Beneš not only was his pupil but worked with him to establish the little Republic and later succeeded him as President.

"It seems right that I should come to Chicago," said the professor-statesman in his opening remarks at the Opera House. Many of his countrymen living here (Chicago is the largest Czecho-Slovak city outside of the republic itself) have contributed to making his visit more meaningful. Dr. Benes emphasizes the fact that the two countries are striving for the same ideals in government.

That the students are eager for his lectures on "Democracy" given under the Charles R. Walgreen foundation for the study of American institutions, is proved by the heavy registration for his classes. Mandel Hall on the campus, scene of many special addresses from celebrated people, already has its 1,100 seats spoken for, while an additional 400 students are tucked into an adjoining room to hear the statesman's words via the loud speaker.

That Dr. Beneš comes not only with his wealth of experience culled from the field of clashing theories of government but that he is authorized in a free institution to speak freely and to discuss frankly the problems facing nations today is in itself a hope for democracy.

Social Security, Men and the Machine

THE joy of doing a good job, making a better product, has ever been the spiritual reward of the competent artisan, but the machine-tender makes nothing. "Getting ahead" is the slogan of the thrifty, but to keep up with the machinery is the limit of the factory worker's hope. "Where is the bondage?" Part of it is right here. Work that exercises the worker's fingers but not his imagination, . . . work that earns the means of living but is not itself a rewarding and enriching part of life—such work is in large degree bondage, and the mechanization of industry must bear a share of the responsibility for it.

But the machine-tender does not always earn adequate means of living; or if he does so today, he can never be sure that he will tomorrow. The monotony of the employment is broken, but scarcely alleviated, by uncertainty as to its continuance. If the steady grind of the assembly line is a burden to those who must keep pace with it, its stopping is a more grievous burden for those who must live by it, and the realization that it may stop at any time and that there is nothing the worker can do about it is itself a burden. For sometimes it does stop. A new model is to be put on the market and production must stop until the stock of the old model is disposed of. Or the mill must stop its whirling spindles and shuttling looms because foreign demand has fallen off or the domestic market is demoralized. . . .

Safety cannot be found by going back to the ways of our ancestors, or by halting where we are. It may be found by going forward. We have discovered our mutual dependence in a world of swift and cheap transportation and mechanized production. We must develop a corresponding sense of mutual responsibility. We are already groping in that direction by such experiments as a wages and hours measure and a social security law. These and other pieces of experimental legislation will need correction in the light of experience. Their defects do not discredit their aim. We may learn how to make our amazing mechanical achievements serve the common welfare, and how to distribute the burden or dissolve the bondage which they have imposed upon so large a number both of the unemployed and of the employed. That is, we can if those who are themselves safe and comfortable do not permit themselves to be cajoled into the belief that there is no bondage.—*Christian Century*, Chicago.